THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHEFOO FALLS WITHOUT FIGHT TO CHANG ARMY

Nationalists Retreat to New Position, Abandoning Ammunition Stores

TREACHERY ASSIGNED AS CAUSE OF DEFEAT

British and American Vessels Move to Post Near Shore to Meet Emergencies

CHEFOO, China (AP)—Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, former war lord of Shantung Province, entered this city at 8 a. m., March 27 and, virtually without hindrance from its Nationalist defenders, took control. The British sloop Cornflower and the United States cruiser Trenton moved in shore to a position near the foreign quarter to meet any emergency which might arise.

The Nationalists, who were led by Gen. Liu Chen-nien, began to retreat at 3 a. m., after reverses in a battle which had raged for two days east of the city. They passed through the city eastward in the direction of Ningchaichow, leaving behind them large quantities of munitions.

Shops all over the city were closed and shuttered tight and residents remained inside. The Chinese chamber of commerce sent a delegation to Chang to arrange peaceful transfer of the town.

Thousands of Chang's troops passed through the city pursuing the retreating Nationalists. They were well armed, and had trench mortars and machine guns.

Treachery of a subordinate was assigned as the immediate cause of Liu Chen-nien's defeat. The subordinate had charge of a sector of the western defenses. He refused to carry out orders to attack, leaving a gap through which the enemy advanced forcing the Nationalists to retreat.

Merchants in China Hope for Relief From Taxation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING — The first weeks of China's exercise of tariff autonomy have aroused the feeling among foreign and Chinese merchants residing in this country that trade will be seriously curtailed, and in some cases altogether destroyed, by the excessive taxes imposed.

It is an economic axiom, of course, that imports and exports can endure only a certain amount of tariff imposition, and after the limit has been reached trade inevitably falls off or ends. The Chinese leaders at Nanking are well aware of this and are doing their best to control the tariff so that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Lloyd George Again Declares He Will Aid Labor

Liberal Leader Scores Triumph in Huge Meeting at the Albert Hall

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George had a well-staged triumph, recalling the post-war ovations in his meteoric career, at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night, where he repeated to a crowded Liberal audience (his speech being also relayed to 14 other halls) his much-discussed claim to be able to reduce unemployment to normal in a year without cost to the taxpayer. Fifty thousand people who heard him were also thrilled by his plea for a reduction of armaments, his closing words, "Let's take some risks for peace," being cheered even more energetically than the adroitly arranged presentation of two Liberals who have won seats from the Government in recent by-elections.

Regarding unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George declared emphatically, "Of one thing I have no doubt—we shall be in the position to compel the fulfillment of our pledge." This was in reference to the fact that even if the Liberals fail to obtain a majority in the next Parliament, there is now a generally recognized probability of their being in sufficient strength to swing the balance of the other two parties. Another striking point was, "Mr. Baldwin is paying £75,000,000 a year and getting nothing in return. We propose paying two or three times that amount for honest, good, valuable work."

In the audience was Lord Rothermere, the newspaper proprietor, whose usually Conservative organs are now telling their readers, "The way to make a vote tell against Socialism is to give it to the Liberals." Just before the Albert Hall demonstration Mr. Lloyd George strolled into the House of Commons, where he was greeted with ironical cheering from the Conservative and Labor benches and cries of "Why weren't you here last night," this having reference to the fact that he did not attend to defend his proposals when they were under debate.

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Protect Farmer in Home Market Is Aim of Tariff Revision Bill

Textiles Also Due for Aid in Revised Schedules, Leaders in Washington Intimate—New Assessment Plan for Foreign Goods Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Involved in the tariff issue that the special session of Congress will consider is the question of the extent and scope of the increase of duties, also the method of assessing the ad valorem rates on foreign goods.

President Hoover has strongly urged upon Congress that it rigidly limit both the items and the extent of the raise in rates. From leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee now engaged in writing the tariff bill, as it will be laid before the House on April 15 when the special session convenes, the information is forthcoming that the President's program is being strictly adhered to.

Protection for Agriculture

It is authoritatively stated that the tariff revision bill is being drafted so that American agriculture will receive enhanced protection of its home market. This is the primary object of the measure, it was said. The increases proposed for other items, it was indicated, are limited to a comparatively few schedules, chiefly among them being textiles and cement.

The House leaders are confident that they put through the House the type of tariff bill that will be acceptable to the President. The problem that confronts the administration is getting the Senate to do the same thing. Its position in the Senate is somewhat difficult, as the majority floor leader, James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, while declaring himself as favorable to Mr. Hoover's views on the question, has nevertheless expressed doubt that a limited tariff act would be passed.

Senate Progressives are rallying to the President in support of his restricted tariff policy, and the Administration is counting on making

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Ceylon Taking Steps to Stop Child Slavery

Government Introduces Measure to Prevent the Cruelty Existing at Present

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—H. E. Newnham, Mayor of Colombo, addressing the annual general meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society on Tuesday, referred to the "ghastly cases of cruelty to children in Ceylon and the system of trafficking in children, amounting to slavery," and added that undoubtedly some of these little slaves were well treated but world-wide public opinion had definitely refused to tolerate anything in the nature of slavery. He cited the abolition of a similar system in Hong Kong a few years ago as the result of public agitation, and "it is time that the remnants of such a system in Ceylon should be abolished by the force of the public conscience."

Mr. Newnham described 13 cases of the grossest cruelty to child-servants in the Ceylon courts last year. The average age of the victims was eight years. He emphasized the slender chances there were of detecting cases of cruelty. The Mayor then gratified his audience by saying that the Colonial Secretary had authorized him to state that the Ceylon Government was taking immediate action in the matter. A bill has already been drafted to regulate the employment of children as domestic servants.

The Mayor concluded by saying: "The country should not rest until it has removed the reproach at present darkening the social system."

The Ceylon Daily News points out that no provision exists for the education of these children. L. Macrae, Director of Education, has added a clause to the revised education code withholding grants in whole or in part from schools providing differential treatment for the children of the depressed classes.

League of Nations to Have New Home

Agreement Signed at Geneva by Sir Eric Drummond and Swiss Government

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—On Friday afternoon Sir Eric Drummond, on behalf of the League of Nations Secretariat and M. Boissonnas on behalf of the City of Geneva, signed an agreement for the erection of a new palace of nations in the Park Ariana. The occasion was marked by the exchange of compliments in which Guiseppe Motta, chief of the political department of the Federal Government, took part, and declared that the Swiss Government was at all times anxious to extend its sympathetic collaboration to the League of Nations.

The league can now congratulate itself on possessing an admirable site for the new palace, the foundation stone of which will be laid next September when the Assembly meets. The league will have ample scope for the library so generously endowed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and to extend the buildings as occasion demands.

DE RIVERA IS ASKED TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

MADRID (AP)—A manifesto signed by several hundred professors and rectors of large Spanish educational institutions and others seeking continued rule of Spain by the Premier, Primo de Rivera, was published here.

Another manifesto is being circulated among women all over Spain which will plead with the Premier to continue in power longer and not retire from office, as he announced this week in a semi-official note he soon would do.

Greece and Jugoslavia Sign Friendship Pact

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Representatives of Greece and Jugoslavia have formally signed a pact of friendship.

This accord has been under negotiation for some time.

OIL PRODUCERS ACTING TO STOP EXCESS OUTPUT

Institute Conference Hopes to Formulate Program of Far-Reaching Effect

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Far-reaching steps toward a world-wide agreement to control and conserve the production of crude oil are expected to result from a meeting of leaders in the petroleum industry which has just opened here.

The immediate purpose of the conference is to outline the methods by which the increasing overproduction of oil in the United States can be curbed. The program for this country, however, is being drafted in full consideration of its international importance, with Sir Henri Deterding, managing director of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, attending as the spokesman for the largest European petroleum interests.

The conference is sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute, which represents the major American oil-producing companies in the western hemisphere. The institute favors the limiting of present crude oil production to the 1928 level, and its committees and subcommittees have been at work to devise the detailed program.

Economy in Distribution

No world-wide move to control oil production can be considered until the course of the American producers is fully charted, Sir Henry intimates. He expressed himself as in full accord with the scheme to reduce production.

"Everyone is agreed today that oil conservation is immensely important both to the public and to industry," he said. "Once we have agreed upon a method of curtailing production, there is much which can be done to economize in distribution.

"There is an enormous amount of waste now in duplication of carrying oil from one territory to another. It is absurd to carry oil halfway around the world to reach a market close to an oil field."

When the final program of the institute is completed it will be sub-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Gates of Great Forest in Arkansas Soon to Be Thrown Open to Nation

Mountain Haunt of Quapaw Tribes, Still the Home of Bear, Wolf and Bobcat, With 160,000 Acres of Pine-Clothed Ridges, Becomes National Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MENA, Ark.—Approximately 160,000 acres of oak, gum and pine-clothed ridges, broken by deep, sunny valleys, etched with silvery streams and studded with opalescent pools, in a climate noted for its salubrity, comprise the area in the center of the National Arkansas Forest which will be thrown open as a national park with the carrying out of provisions recently made by Congress.

The tract, which extends between this place on the west and Hot Springs National Park on the east, in the most accessible portion of the Ouachita Mountains, is said to contain some of the highest peaks between the Rockies and the Appalachians.

It is also said that in no like area in America are there as many mountain peaks or as many fresh water springs and streams as here. Among these hundreds of peaks, ranging from 2000 to 2760 feet above sea level, one finds many quaint names, such as Rasberry, Old Hannah, Fodderstock, Sugar Tree, Eagle and State House, while quite as musical as their tumbling waters are the names of the many creeks: Ouachita, Cossatot, Sugar, Brier, Bushy, Caddo, Mountain Fork and many others.

Haunt of Bears and Wolves

Flowing east, west, north and south, these streams almost interlace in the higher points of the several watersheds. Here the small mouth black bass has taken refuge. Here also, may be found the frolicsome perch and many other game fish, while in the inner fastnesses are still a few bears, wolves, bobcats, foxes, deer and wild turkey.

In the early days the red man called the region the "Ouachitas" which means in the Choctaw language, "Good Hunting Ground." So salubrious was the climate and so luxuriant the vegetation that when the white men came, they lived without labor much as the animals lived.

According to a folder issued by the Department of Agriculture, Hernando de Soto was the first white man to penetrate this mountain fastness of the Quapaw Indians. Crossing the Mississippi into Arkansas in 1541 with a small band of explorers, he traveled up the Arkansas River valley and, having heard of the remarkable properties of the "Hot Waters," he turned southward and partially explored what is now a portion of the park territory, finally being driven back by a strange tribe of Indians who fought with spears.

Railroad Pushes In

It was in this section, too, that Albert Pike, the great Masonic philosopher and author, lived on a farm at the foot of Pryor Mountain, purchased in 1856. It is said that here he wrote three books on Masonic subjects. He was finally driven away from his mountain retreat by a guerrilla band, which destroyed his belongings and threw his large collection of books into the Little Missouri River.

Then in 1896, Arthur E. Stilman, dreamer and railroad builder, pushed

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

HOUGHTON ASKS MUTUAL TRUST AMONG NATIONS

International Differences Not a Danger Sign, Says Ambassador

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Alanson B. Houghton, the retiring American Ambassador, in a striking farewell speech as guest of honor at the Pilgrims' dinner, without mentioning the sinking of the Canadian rumrunner, I'm Alone, by a United States revenue cutter, made this significant statement:

"Washing linen in public may not be an edifying spectacle, but at least it has merit in leaving nothing hidden to be washed later, perhaps in blood. . . . We must expect differences. That is a normal condition of international life. It is nothing to exaggerate. Above all, it is nothing to deplore. . . . No serious misunderstanding can long divide our people if it is approached in the spirit which is the spirit both of Britain and America—that of fair play."

Mr. Houghton eloquently expressed gratitude for the treatment he has received during his four years' representation of the United States at the Court of St. James's. "I rise," he said, "to say a word of farewell. I do not find it easy. No man can live among you and be the recipient of so many kindnesses, so many acts of consideration, courtesy and hospitality as have fallen to me, and go unmoved. I take with me only happy memories—not least among them memories of your countryside. But what I shall treasure most, I think, and longest is the better knowledge and understanding I have gained of those great and enduring qualities which have made this people what they are—their deep and fervent patriotism, their sense of even-handed justice, their love of freedom and order, their instinct for public service, their insistence on fair play and their dogged, unconquerable courage. You carry worthily a great inheritance. I share your pride in it."

The Ambassador, referring to Anglo-American relations, said: "To assume, because the British and American peoples speak the same mother tongue, possess some of the same laws and institutions, read much the same literature and think

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Miner's Daughter Enters Parliament

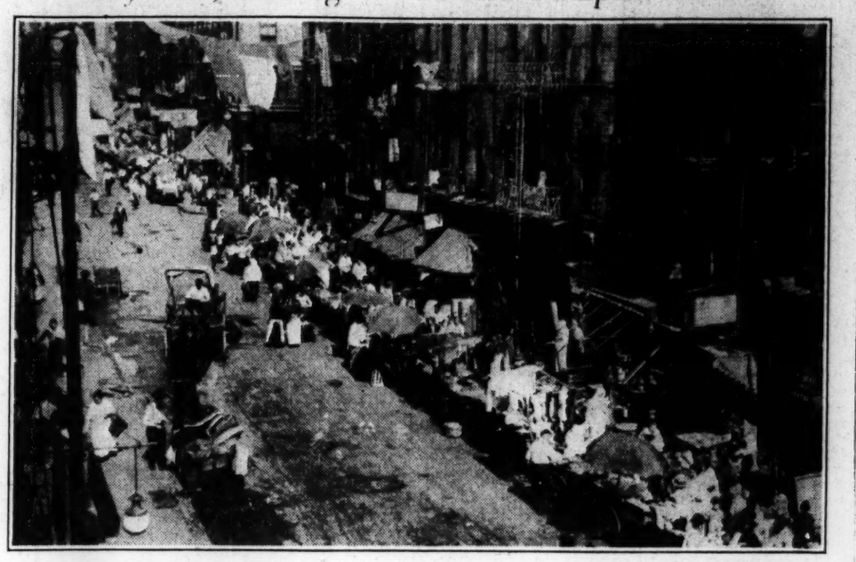
Number of Women in British House of Commons Is Now Ten

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Miss Jennie Lee, the miner's daughter and youngest and newest member of Parliament, made a triumphant début in the House of Commons yesterday, being introduced into the House by Robert Smillie, a veteran miner legislator who 40 years ago had been a friend of Miss Lee's grandfather, both adherents of the Independent Labor Party. James Maxton, leader of that group in the House, seconded Mr. Smillie's presentation. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Miss Susan Lawrence, Lady Astor, Lady Iveagh and Mrs. Dalton were among the women present to see their total number raised to 10.

When Miss Lee had handed a blue paper to the clerk, had taken the oath, signed the roll and shaken hands with the Speaker and passed behind the chair she was welcomed by Miss Lawrence, the oldest of women Labor members. Later Miss Lee was escorted by J. Ramsay MacDonald to the lobby where she received the homage of scores of other members.

Any Ties, Earrings or Toasted Pumpkin Seeds?



Keystone

NEW YORK'S DEPARTMENTAL STORE ON WHEELS

Lower East Side's Ancient Meeting Place of Shoppers and Venders of Many Races That May Be Swept Away to Conform to Modern Ideas of Order and Efficiency.

Days of Curb Peddling Numbered If New York Plan Goes Through

Cluttering Up of Lower East Side by Push-Cart Venders May Give Place to System of Central Marketing Places Under City's Auspices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Outdoor shopping—that long entrenched custom of New York City's foreign population—may disappear from the lower East Side and be replaced by a few orderly, indoor market centers, operated under the city's auspices. Traffic requirements, changing conditions within the district and the general modern trend toward greater co-ordination and more economic management are the reasons for the demand for a change, according to Joseph Platzker, executive director of the East Side Chamber of Commerce.

The lower East Side, which includes the densely populated area between Chatham Square and Fourteenth Street, bounded on the west by Chrystie Street and running all the way to the East River, provides an active market for the push-cart peddler. Of the 10,000 licensed push-cart peddlers in the city of New York, officials of the East Side Chamber of Commerce estimated that about 5000 make their headquarters within the lower East Side district.

On a good shopping day—when the weather is favorable—the visitor to the lower East Side finds himself suddenly plunged into an arena of outdoor bargaining. On some of the more "favored" blocks, pushcarts line both sides of the street, their suave, ingratiating proprietors with sharp eyes on the outlook for prospective customers and frequently offering their wares to passers-by in coaxing tones.

Candy, Fresh and Cheap!

"Candy from all parts of the world, freshly made and cheap," pleads the tall, square shouldered, swarthy merchant, who looks as though he arrived in this country not long ago from Central Europe.

The neighboring push cart is stocked with men's ties of many and wonderful colors, draped in long lines and festoons over the sides and back of the cart, while the orderly arrangement of the stock-in-trade is seriously menaced by the pushing and pulling of customers' toil-worn, but exacting, fingers.

Fruits and vegetables, including many that are strange to the native New Yorker, are prominent among the wares offered by the lower East Side push-cart merchants. Roasted pumpkin seeds, sugared or salted, are a feature among Italian venders, and strange-looking nuts are offered for sale on many of the carts.

Practically every article of apparel, household utensils, bedspreads, curtains, rugs and mats, umbrellas are included in the push-cart peddlers' stock in trade.

Traffic a Tangled Jam

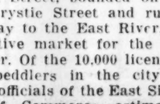
And the storekeepers along the route, not to be outdone by this visible display of merchandise to the passers-by, likewise pile their wares on the sidwalks, draping such easily manageable articles as clothing and decorative hangings from every post, projection or support in the immediate vicinity of their store fronts.

Traffic in the streets frequently becomes a tangled jam, with delivery trucks, wagons and private automobiles trying to make their way through this impervious and unyielding barrage of merchandising enterprise.

This is the state of affairs which the East Side Chamber of Commerce proposes to remedy by taking the push cart peddler off the streets and providing for him a central marketing place at each of three or four conveniently located points throughout the district.

Fifteen hundred tradesmen would be adequate to supply the needs of the residents of the district now served by the 5000 push cart peddlers, it is asserted.

Furthermore, the younger element on the East Side, educated in American public schools, is said to be looking askance at the disorder and congestion resulting from push cart peddling and is beginning to demand that the old district be brought more into conformity with modern practices.



The Mail Bag

will be extra large and will contain happy letters from many lands

Tomorrow

on the Young Folks' Page

Italy Marks Up Heavy Increase in Trade Deficit

Believed Due Mostly to Lower Prices Received for Goods Exported

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The year 1928 closed with a heavy trade deficit. The adverse balance, subject to correction of the provisional returns for December, stands at 7,505,500,000 lire, exceeding by 2,763,700,000 lire that registered in 1927. The official table for imports shows that the value of imported goods increased by 1,618,700,000 lire while the value of goods exported to foreign countries diminished by 1,144,900,000 lire.

In industrial circles it is assumed that this deterioration in the trade balance is due more to the lower values fetched by Italian exports in 1928 than to a notable reduction of exporting activity. The fact, however, that in the last two months of 1928 there was an increase in the volume of exports is regarded as a healthy sign of a slow recovery of the industrial activity.

A provisional trade agreement has recently been signed with Spain, which assures both countries the most-favored nation treatment with special tariff concessions. It was expected that this new commercial treaty would mark a revival in the trade of the two Mediterranean countries, but the action of the Spanish Government in fixing duties for the leading Italian exports to that country which differ but little from those until recently in force, has caused some disappointment among Italian industrialists.

SALMON TREATY RUNS KELLOGG TOTAL TO 81

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A treaty with Canada for the preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries of the Frazer River system is the eighty-first and last agreement signed by Frank B. Kellogg, retiring Secretary of State.

Mr. Kellogg in his term has surpassed all other holders of the office in the number of treaties signed. His major work, the Kellogg Peace Pact, will go into effect a few days after he leaves office, it is expected, with ratification by Japan, and by the French Senate. The salmon fishery treaty has pended for three years.

RADIO TO KNIT ALL AMERICAS UNDER NEW PLAN

Two Channels Allotted for Interchange of Programs —Census of Sets Made

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A census of Latin American receiving sets and radio-casting stations has been completed simultaneously with allocation of two of the world's most powerful short-wave frequencies for use in uniting North, Central and South America in interchange of programs.

The Pan-American Union is pushing plans to cover Central and South America, as far south as Buenos Aires, with programs and Lawrence D. Batson of the electrical equipment division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has completed a survey of the Latin-American radio field showing the time is ripe for such an undertaking.

The survey not only indicates the potential reception throughout South America of the All-American programs, but forms the basis for estimates on the probable length of time before the United States will be receiving reciprocal programs from below the equator.

"Pan-American Channels"

The two frequencies, known as the "Pan-American channels" are expected to carry two-way programs as soon as practicable. Mr. Batson's survey shows immense strides in radio in 10 South American lands, and parallel development in several of the Latin countries in Central America.

Unequaled opportunity to promote international harmony and understanding is seen in radio, which for the first time will open the doors of distant countries and bring messages from foreign lands directly to the family fireside.

Listing the results of the survey briefly, Mr. Batson's figures show, in part:

Argentina has 525,000 sets, 52 per 1000 population, or an average almost as high as England's, and higher than any European country except England. There are 22 stations.

Bolivia, the most isolated of all South American countries, has only 25 receiving sets in all the Nation.

Brazil Has 250,000 Sets

Brazil has 250,000 sets and 15 stations; Chile 30,000 sets and eight stations; Colombia, Equador, Paraguay have few sets. Peru has 18,000 sets, and has recently gone through a transitional stage indicating rapid progress.

Uruguay has 17,000 sets, or one per 100 population, but Venezuela has only one radiocasting station.

Mexico has 50,000 sets and 19 stations; Cuba has 25,000 sets and 40 stations, a number of them amateurs, while the smaller countries of Central America are relatively backward in reception facilities.

Canada has 230,000 sets and 60 stations. Even so, the distribution ratio of radio sets is smaller in Canada than in the Argentine, the ratio per 1000 in Canada being 39, as against 52 in the latter.

COLLECTOR LEAVES ANTIQUES TO FORD

Bequest Seeks to Promote Interest in Americana

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A collection of antique furniture, hooked rugs, quilts, china and books has been bequeathed to Henry Ford, to be preserved in one of his museums of Americana by William E. Haskell of Vineland, N. J.

The automobile manufacturer never heard of Mr. Haskell, and it took a court decision to settle the estate, although Mr. Ford took no part in the litigation.

Mr. Haskell is reported to have valued his collection very highly and was desirous of keeping it intact. He expressed the wish that Mr. Ford make such use of it as would best promote interest in early American history.

G. O. P. LEADERS OUSTED IN THREE STATES IN SOUTH

South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi Patronage Before Committees

POST OFFICE POWER USED BY PRESIDENT

Hoover Acts Quickly on Plan to Solidify Party by Ridding It of Undesirables

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The demand of President Hoover for a thorough overhauling of the leadership and methods of Republican state organizations in the South has been followed promptly by specific measures designed to put his plans in force.

At his direction the Post Office Department has announced that patronage matters have been taken out of the hands of Republican leaders in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. This action means the dismantling of the regular party machine in these states, in each instance in control for many years, and opens the way for the liberal and reform element to assume leadership. This is in accordance with the desires of the President.

The Post Office Department's statement, putting into practical effect the policy promulgated by the President, is specific and unequivocal.

"Until," it says, "the Republicans of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi place the control of their party organizations in the hands of men and women who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens, and who are genuinely desirous of promoting honesty and efficiency in public service, the Post Office Department will, on its own initiative, seek the advice of citizens of the states named who can be relied upon to advise the department in the public interest."

Capital Is Highly Interested

This pronouncement coming on the heels of President Hoover's declaration has deeply stirred political quarters in the capital. It is asserted that never before in the history of the Republican Party has a President dared challenge party leadership in the South, and actually taken steps to oust it.

Mr. Hoover's action in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi means the unseating of three Republican leaders long famous in party annals, Joseph Talbot, veteran committeeman from South Carolina; Perry Howard, who holds the same post in Mississippi, and Ben Davis, former organization head in Georgia. The last two men are Negroes, and for many years dominated patronage and convention delegates from their states.

Last year during the presidential campaign Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, obtained an indictment against Mr. Howard on charges of graft for alleged sale of post office appointments. He was acquitted by a jury and is now awaiting trial on other charges growing out of his political affairs. Mr. Davis was ousted following the Kansas City convention.

In place of these men, and their organizations, the President has directed the setting up of advisory committees to handle Federal appointments. These committees will consist of men and women of unquestioned integrity and respectability.

Other States to Get Attention

Similar committees for the same purpose, it is authoritatively understood, will be organized in other southern states where Mr. Hoover intends reorganizing the management of party affairs. Such an advisory committee has already been set up in Florida and others will soon be established in Texas, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The announcement of the steps taken in South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi and the authoritative information concerning plans for advisory committee in other states also brought to light that since Mr. Hoover's election a number of veteran Southern Republican leaders have been removed. In addition to those already mentioned those rejected as party leaders by the President are Mary C. Booze, Negro national committeewoman from Mississippi, Walter Cohen of Louisiana and William McDonald of Texas, also Negroes.

In giving out the Post Office declaration Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, made known the Administration's determination to put into actual effect an executive order promulgated by President Harding placing all first, second and third class postmasters under civil service.

"In the North, as well as in the South, business experience and executive ability, rather than political considerations will control the recommendations of the department," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Hoover's Statement

Mr. Hoover in his statement said that he was not unaware of the strength of this independent Democratic movement, and he mentioned it as an important reason why the Republican Party in the South should set its house in order.

"It has been the aspiration of Republican Presidents over many years," Mr. Hoover said, "to build up a sound Republican organization in the southern states of such character as would commend itself to the citizens of those states.

"This aspiration has arisen out of no narrow sense of partisanship but from the conviction shared in equally by the leaders of all parties that the basis of sound government must rest upon strong two-party representation

and organization; that the voice of all states in the councils of the government can be assured by no other means; that the welfare of the nation at large requires the breaking down of sectionalism in politics; that the public service can be assured only by responsible organization.

"Furthermore, it has been the belief of the leaders whose views I share that the building up of such organization must in every conception of our foundations of local self-government evolve from those states themselves.

"Republican leadership in the border states and in Virginia and North Carolina has long since built up a vigorous party organization which assures Republican representation in the Congress from those states.

"In other states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, the Republican leadership has in recent times shown increasing strength and is now rendering able and conscientious service in maintaining wholesome organization under whose advice the appointments to public office have steadily improved and commended themselves to the citizens of those states with increased confidence in the party.

Approves Spirit of Co-operation

"I highly approve and welcome the movement of the leaders of Texas, Alabama, Florida and other states to broaden the basis of party organization by the establishment of advisory committees of the highest type of citizenship to deal with the administrative questions and who will co-operate with independent Democrats. This movement, springing as it does from within the states themselves, insures its strength, permanence and constant improvement in public service.

"Recent exposures of abuse in recommendations for Federal office particularly in some parts of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi under which some of the Federal departments, mainly the post office, were misled in appointments obviously render it impossible for the old organizations in those states to command the confidence of the Administration, although many members of these organizations are not subject to criticism. But such conditions are intolerable to public service, are repugnant to the ideals and purposes of the Republican Party, are unjust to the people of the South, and must be ended."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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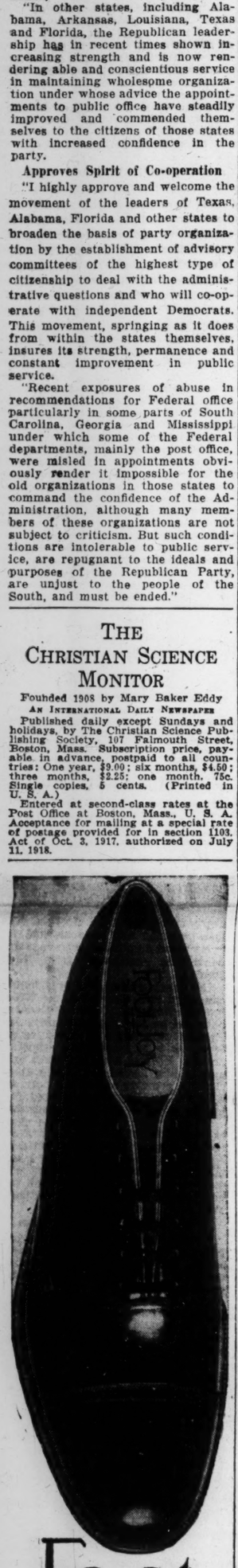

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FARMING PAYS, COLLEGE DEAN SHOWS BY DATA

Says One Success in Seven Excels Most Businesses—Decries 'Hard Lot' View

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Farming pays, regardless of the political agitation about the "hard lot of farmers" and its inaccurate pictures of agricultural conditions, according to C. L. Goodling, dean of the National Farm School.

One farmer in seven is a success and 2,000,000 of them are making "a good living" while the rest are just getting along, he told students and visitors in his address at the twenty-ninth annual graduation exercises at Doylestown, near here, when 57 young men received diplomas for completing the three-year agricultural course.

Unfair Picture Painted

Dean Goodling said its was unfair of politicians to paint a drab picture of farm life without also showing some of its bright aspects.

Political capital, he declared, has been made of agriculture to such an extent that the prevailing opinion is that life of the farmer is a deplorably hard one. This attitude, incidentally, he pointed out, is working a hardship on agricultural schools by discouraging young men from taking up the agricultural career.

"I can show you," he said, "that there is as much money in agriculture today as there is in many other lines of business. Out of the 6,500,000 farmers $80,000 are making money and accumulating capital.

One Out of Seven Paying

"One out of every seven farmers has a paying business, and there are few lines of business today that can report a similar situation.

"It is true conditions can be helped by national legislation. But it will be some time before any legislation can help conditions such as result from improper crop rotation. This is something that can't be changed overnight."

The real solution of the farm problem, Dean Goodling said, is in the education of the farmers. Thousands of farmers who never had made a dollar have become prosperous after listening to and following the advice given by federal and state farm agencies, he added.

Germans to Repair Damage to Europa

Firemen's Heroism Saves Engines; 12 Months Needed to Refit Giant Liner

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Europa, one of the two new North German Lloyd giant speed ships, has not been lost. The damage wrought by fire can be repaired and the ship will be put into service next spring, the management of the North German Lloyd informed the Monitor representative. The hull, machinery, and boilers have been saved, though the superstructure suffered greatly.

The Bremen, sister ship of the Europa, will make her maiden voyage on July 16 as planned. Her calls at ports will be shortened in order to make the most use of her until the Europa can be put into service.

The Europa was saved by the firemen's heroic work. The masses of water they poured into the ship caused it to sink deeper until the starboard machines were submerged. The firemen then succeeded in entering the ship, opening the valves on the port side, by which the ship was righted and the port machines also set under water and saved.

Explorer to Head Search for White Indian Tribe

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey, of the Explorer's Club of New York, will head an expedition the prime purpose of which will be to try to settle the question whether a tribe of white Indians inhabits the jungles of the upper Orinoco in Venezuela.

The expedition is scheduled to start on April 25 to explore the head waters of the river, and a study will be made of the archæological and ethnological phases of the stream over as much as possible of the 3600 miles of unexplored area.

POWER GROUPS UNITE IN LARGEST MERGER

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of the International Hydroelectric System as a Massachusetts voluntary association to acquire control of the New England Power Association and the Canada Hydroelectric Corporation, Ltd., affiliates of the International Paper & Power Company, is announced.

A. R. Graustein, head of the International Paper & Power Company, is president of the new company, which will control the largest groups of hydroelectric properties in the world.

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Pilsudski Accepts Action of the Diet

Polish President Adjourns Budget Debate—Parliamentary Struggle Anticipated

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Polish President has adjourned the budget session of the Diet and Senate, thus cutting short the long discussions which were threatened by the Opposition. The budget was passed with a surplus of over 1,000,000 zlotys. The Diet did not accept the Senate amendments and again deleted the special fund for the Ministry of the Interior which the Senate had reinserted. The next session of the Diet has not been fixed.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The fact that Marshal Pilsudski has accepted the action of the Polish Diet in refusing to credit 2,000,000 zlotys which he had specially requested for the purpose of combating espionage is regarded as having considerable political significance in diplomatic circles here. The long-standing conflict between the Marshal and Parliament has been gradually coming to a head during the past few weeks, culminating in the recent decision to impeach the Finance Minister Gabriel Czechowicz, contrary to the express wishes of the Polish dictator, and now comes the refusal to accept an important item in the official budget.

BOSTON LINE BUYS SHIP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sale of the United States Shipping Board vessel Westbrook to Shepard & Morse Company of Boston for $90,000 is announced by the board. The vessel has been laid up at Philadelphia since 1922. It will be used in intercoastal trade by the new owners.

NAVAL OFFICER INVENTS LENS TO STOP GLARE

Diffusion of Lights Seen Through Screened Windows Gave Hint

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new automobile headlight lens, said to eliminate glare, is the result of Lieutenant-Commander George Eustis Corcoran, U. S. N., retired, having screens on the windows of his Tuxedo Park home.

Commander Corcoran has just demonstrated his new lens here following five years of study in perfecting its design. He has procured patents on the lens, which has passed the official tests for legal lighting equipment in New York.

"The problem of developing an automobile light that would not glare has been apparent to me ever since I purchased my first automobile, one of the old one-cylinder Packards," Commander Corcoran said. "I fancied, however, that the glare was as inevitable as to blink in looking at the sun, until one morning when I happened to watch the rising sun through the window screen. Later I tried the same experiment by watching an eclipse through two thicknesses of lace curtain mesh. Then I set about to apply the defraction effect of a screen to the automobile headlight problem."

Three-quarters of the inside surface of Commander Corcoran's headlight lens is covered with a series of screen-like lines etched into the glass. The remaining one-quarter, a V-shaped segment, forms the upper portion of the lens.

The V-shaped segment transmits the light which falls directly upon the road, a series of flutes in the glass spreading it into a fan shape. The remainder of the light which, according to Commander Corcoran, is normally responsible for the glare effect, is broken and softened by the translucent screen lines.

MARYLAND BUDGET AIDS CHESAPEAKE BAY SPAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Construction of the proposed 10-mile bridge across Chesapeake Bay will be expedited as a result of the State aid included in Governor Ritchie's budget, providing for construction of approaches to the bridge at a cost of $480,000 and allowing a subsidy of $70,000 for the first year it is in use.

The bridge is to be built by private enterprise at a cost of $11,000,000. It will connect the eastern shore with the western shore of Maryland.

Tunnel Inquiry Starts in Britain

Commission Named to Consider Solely Economic Aspect of Channel Railway

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Edward Robert Peacock, a Canadian, who is also director of the British banking firm of Baring Brothers & Co., has been appointed to preside over the long-promised official inquiry into the question of a channel tunnel to connect England and France. Mr. Baldwin announced this in the House of Commons, adding that consideration of the military and political aspects of the question is to be postponed until the economic side has been investigated and published.

This avoids for the time further conflict of opinion upon the much disputed potency of the military considerations.

If the committee decides that the scheme is economically impossible, then it falls to the ground apart from other considerations. If it is declared feasible from this viewpoint then the military question can be reconsidered.

Other members of the committee of inquiry are Lord Ebbisham, ex-Lord Mayor of London; Sir Clement Hindley, ex-chief commissioner of the railways of India; Sir Frederick Lewis, chairman of Furness, Withy & Co., ship owners, and Sir Henry Strakosch, member of the financial committee of the League of Nations.

GANDHI FINED 1 RUPEE IN CALCUTTA COURT

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, has been convicted in court here of defying police orders against destroying foreign cloth and was fined one rupee (about 36 cents). Gandhi denied any intention of defying police orders.

The police charged that the crowd which he addressed started a bonfire into which it threw the English-made product. Police then interfered and disorders followed. When Gandhi entered the courtroom many, including the police, rose to their feet.

AMERICAN ARTIST HONORED

OSLO, Norway (AP)—King Haakon has conferred the knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf on William H. Singer, American artist. Mr. Singer in recent years has made his home on the west coast of Norway, where he has been engaged in painting.

AIR TRAVEL FACTS GIVEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—Aviation is here as a popular mode of travel, officials of the Dayton Automobile Club believe. Acting upon that decision, a bureau of aviation travel information is being established by the club.

PLAN OF TAXING RADIO STATIONS MEETS PROTEST

H. A. Lafount Feels Making Air "Pay Its Way" Would Not Benefit Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Dill plan to make radio "pay its way" by taxing radiocasting stations and radio advertising has been attacked in a formal statement by Harold A. Lafount, commissioner representing Zone 5. This is the first official notice made public by a member of the commission on the contentious issue.

Proposals to derive income from the radio industry culminated in a Senate resolution passed in the next to the last day of the last Congress, requesting the commission to formulate a schedule of fees for radio licensees.

The resolution, which received practically no attention at the time, is now before the commission and is generally conceded to be of far-reaching importance. It is in connection with this resolution that Mr. Lafount makes this statement.

"I have grave doubts about the wisdom of such procedure," Mr. Lafount said, referring to the proposal to put the burden of supporting the Federal Radio Commission and the radio division of the Department of Commerce Department upon the radio industry through taxation. Mr. Lafount argued that a schedule of taxation could easily be made that would make radio self-supporting, by imposing fees on the 616 licensed radiocasters. He opposes the plan on the following grounds:

The radiocasters are only a small part of the radio industry; unfair to make them carry the cost; radiocasters serve the country by offering items of national importance without advertising; only fair that they should have federal assistance free; entire cost of the commission and the commerce radio division is $800,000 annually although there are 40,000,000 radio listeners daily. Hence cost of radio supervision is "only 2 cents per annum per listener."

Mr. Lafount does not mention Mr. Dill or other senators sponsoring the tax plan by name. His announcement, he says, is made for himself only, and not for the commission. However, Ira E. Robinson, chairman, in testimony before the House Merchant Marine Committee, stated that he personally favored such a tax.

Mr. Dill has stated recently that he favored a "substantial license fee" upon individual radiocasters, and a stiff tax on radio advertising programs.

Mr. Lafount argues that additional costs would detract from the value of programs and not work to the public's advantage. The question of taxing radio advertising is felt to be the next big problem before the Radio Commission.

SURVEY OF MARYLAND RESOURCES FAVORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Establishment of a Maryland Development Commission to study the resources of the State with a view to increasing its prosperity has been recommended by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie.

The commission would be supported by the State in conjunction with the Baltimore Association of Commerce, and it is understood that an available state appropriation of $10,000 annually for 1930 and 1931 is to be equaled by the association. The commission would continue work already started by the survey committee of the association.

Orange Order Seeks One Tongue

Resolution Against Bilingualism Is Adopted by Grand Lodge in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Laws relating to the language used in public school instruction in Ontario were discussed at the sessions of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, which have concluded here and the provincial government was upheld by resolution, in so far as its educational policy is concerned The fact that this policy has involved some change in administration of bilingual schools brought out some opposition in the Grand Lodge. A resolution submitted by the Rev. F. C. Ward-Whate, Rector of St. Albans Cathedral, Toronto, and adopted by Grand Lodge, reads in part as follows:

"That this provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West do hereby affirm its unshakable determination to uphold the historic principles of the Orange Order, namely, that the ideal shall be in this imperial Province of Ontario, one school, one language, and one flag. That we hereby pledge our members to oppose with all the vigor at our command any movement that would encourage separatism in our educational system. That this Grand Lodge places itself on record as in favor of the abolition of teaching foreign tongues in our elementary schools."

HISTORIC PLANES SEEN AT BUFFALO AIR SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Airplanes recalling world-famous flights are among the 50 on exhibition here at Buffalo's first aviation show. Prominent among them is the Friendship, Amelia Earhart's transatlantic plane, now the property of Donald Woodward.

Another is the plane formerly owned by Lady Heath and piloted by her on the Cape Town-to-London flight. The show displays nearly every type from a giant Ford trimotored ship to a tiny Elias Aircoupe, manufactured in Buffalo.

GREEKS TACKLE HOUSING TASK FOR REFUGEES

Aid First Given to Rural Districts, Now It Is Urban Dwellers Who Benefit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The question of providing housing for urban refugees in Greece is again to the fore, specially considering the fact that the American Congress has ratified the loan promised to Greece to complete the work being carried on for the settlement of the refugees.

The Refugee Settlement Commission having the establishment of self-supporting refugee settlements in view, special attention and solicitude were paid to rural families at the very beginning of the work, and the urban communities were not adequately considered, and it is estimated that there are at present over 100,000 urban refugees without permanent habitations.

Investigations have shown that the houses thus far constructed for the refugees are not strictly commensurate with the large sums expended. Mr. Venizelos has approved a kind of stone cottage for a family of four.

More than 300,000,000 drachmæ has been set aside by the Government this year for the settlement of urban refugees. On the other hand, the Refugee Settlement Commission proposes to build 10,000 new cottages, for which purpose it has appropriated 170,000,000 drachmæ.

The work as thus planned has already begun, and Mr. Venizelos is so deeply interested in the affair that he is urging that everything be finished before the end of next spring.

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Overloading of Law Course at Harvard Decried by Pound

Infusion of Economic and Sociological Studies Held to Interfere With Proper Functioning of Case System of Teaching—Needs of Profession Defined

Defending the case system of legal teaching, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, declares legal education must resist pressure from many sides lest the curriculum become so expanded that law schools will be "doing a little of everything and very little of anything."

The time for social sciences and research is before and after the law school course, Dean Pound asserts, while the aim of the law schools should be to turn out well trained, competent practicing lawyers with a mastery of materials and technique, "filled with what is best in the spirit of the profession, conscious of the need of improvement in our administration of justice, and alive to the possibilities of law reform."

These points he puts forward in his annual report to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, are doubly significant in view of recent curricular changes supplementing the case method in the Columbia University Law School. He also challenges as fallacious the propositions that law is "an aggregate of rules to be learned as one learns the alphabet" and that formal instruction is indispensable to a knowledge of it.

"Nowhere," he continues, "is the law merely a body of rules. Conspicuously it is much more in English-speaking lands. Our common law is not formulated authoritatively in any official book."

Pressure for changes come from bar examiners, from those who believe in the research methods of the arts and sciences graduate schools, and from teachers of subjects related to law who seek a place for their subjects in the legal curriculum, according to Dean Pound. What is needed in the way of training in history, economics, psychology and sociology, should be given in college preliminary to the professional course, he holds.

Regarding research methods, he says, "We must keep in view the needs of the profession no less than those of legal scholarship. The time for research, beyond what is required in law review notes and briefs in the moot courts, is after a solid professional education has been acquired, not during the process.

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PAID HOLIDAYS MAY BE GIVEN FRENCH WORKER

Measure Before Chamber of Deputies Entitling All to Annual Leisure Time

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Guaranteeing to all workmen paid holidays at regular intervals is the purpose of a measure which it is announced will shortly be brought before the Chamber of Deputies. In theory no employer has to accord an employee a holiday with pay. In practice most of the heads of houses where salaries are paid monthly do give their workers an annual respite from their labors with pay, and in these cases the new law will simply legalize existing conditions. At present it is by mutual agreement only that the holiday basis is worked out.

Manual workers, those paid by the hour and receiving their amounts weekly, are those who will in fact most benefit from the proposed measure. If they take a holiday today, their earnings during that time automatically cease and the consequence is great numbers go year in and year out without leisure periods excepting those on state holidays like Easter. Actually, these are some 13 in number, but even so the workman who is paid each week gets no pay on those days.

As now conceived the bill would make a paid holiday an integral part of the contract, entitling the workman to a fortnight after two years or a week after a year or four days after six months. Modifications as now sought in labor circles are to secure a minimum paid annual holiday for every worker and to see that whether he changes his occupation or goes to another company he will still be assured of a reasonable holiday in proportion to his total number of working days.

A novel way of getting round the problem of who is to pay a discharged workman for his holiday has been put forward in connection with the bill. This would apply principally to those paid weekly and subject to frequent changes of employment. Each workman would be given a card and on this card at regular intervals according to the time in service, the employer would affix a special stamp indicating certain franc value.

This stamp he will have to buy from the postal administration. The workman as these stamps are collected, and when he wished, would be able to go to the post office and redeem them for their face value in paper money. With this money he would be free to pay the cost of his holiday. In other words, the burden of paying workman's holiday would be distributed among his employers—if he had more than one a year—in proportion to the length of time he had spent with each.

Road Show Move to Offset Talkies

NEW YORK (AP)—While William A. Brady and other veteran theatrical producers are predicting that in a few years talking motion pictures will have crowded the so-called "legitimate drama" out of existence, along comes an organization with a plan to save the spoken stage.

A proposal to send New York casts in dramatic and musical sucesses out over the country next season, to be appear under the financial sponsorship of labor unions, Rotary Clubs and other local organizations, has been launched by the Association of Theatrical Agents and Managers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The associations new and among its charter members are a number of former members of the Theatrical Press Agents' Association.

A prospectus was sent to central trades and labor councils affiliated with the federation in Canada and the United States.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND CLOSES ON APRIL 30

LONDON (AP)—The Lord Mayor announces that the fund for relief of distress in the mining districts will close on April 30. This follows the intimation that the Government did not wish the fund to enter as a factor in the election campaign.

General subscriptions total £770,000, the Government's pound-for-pound contribution making an aggregate of £2,540,000.

The Lord Mayor said he had reason to believe an appreciable contribution had still to reach him from all parts of the country and from overseas.

Canada Receives Consul's Report on I'm Alone Issue

Case at Present Turns On Rum Craft's Distance From Shore, It Is Said

WASHINGTON (AP)—Official reports of the British Consulate at New Orleans on the sinking of the Canadian rum runner I'm Alone were received March 27 by the Canadian Legation.

It was said at the Legation that the only point in the reports which has been studied so far is that of the distance of the I'm Alone from shore when first hailed by the coast guard cutter Wollcott.

Diplomatic circles said that there is possibility that the case may not reach the point of diplomatic representations by the Canadian Government, since, if it is established that the I'm Alone was inside American jurisdiction, the case probably would not be pressed.

In case the ship was proven to be outside American territorial waters, it is believed probable that the State Department would acknowledge the Canadian position and take steps to have the matter settled.

The Canadian Legation will transmit to the British Embassy any information in the reports which may be desired or thought necessary by the British representatives.

Britain's Watching Brief

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government has decided, the Monitor is informed, merely to hold a watching brief in the case of the schooner I'm Alone, sunk by a United States revenue cutter, and to leave diplomatic negotiations to the Canadian representative in Washington. The I'm Alone is on the Canadian registry and Canada is not a signatory to the rumrunning treaty.

It is taken for granted, however, that the method of procedure in the present case will be to assume that the King, in ratifying the treaty, did so on behalf of the Dominions as well as of the mother country.

Meanwhile Downing Street, having been primarily concerned in drawing up the treaty, will lend its aid in support of Ottawa in obtaining a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

The case attracts interest here as being the first important issue arising between the United States and Canada since the two countries exchanged fully accredited diplomatic representatives.

COMMITTEE APPROVES SALE OF MAINE POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—A report favoring passage of the Carlton Bill providing for the chartering of transmission companies to distribute and sell surplus hydroelectric power outside of Maine has been sent to the Legislature by 23 members of the legislative "water power" committee of 30. Seven signed an adverse report. The bill carries a clause which would require its submission to the people if enacted.

Twenty-seven of the committee favored an act to incorporate the Fish River Power & Storage Company as a subsidiary of the International Paper & Power Company. The new company would have the right to build dams and form a storage basin on the Fish River and its chain of eight lakes to make more efficient the International's new power development at Grand Falls, Canada, on the St. John River.

Honored on Two Continents

HENRY CLAY

Cabinet Not to Act in British Oil Issue

Rise in Petrol No Discrimination Against Nation, Says Stanley Baldwin

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Cabinet has decided to take no action in consequence of the recent much canvassed rise in petrol prices in Britain. "The Government," said Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons, "has examined the statement furnished by the oil companies, and is satisfied that the United States Gulf prices quoted for petrol and kerosene, on which the companies' statements are based, are correct. Other items of cost have also been examined, and no reason is found for disputing them."

The Prime Minister held that prices charged to consumers are not above the parity of world prices, and "recent increases do not involve any discrimination against this country."

Mr. Baldwin also negatived a proposal that the Government should use its control over the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to force reduction of prices in Britain, declaring that the agreement with that concern provided that any interference be strictly limited to the minimum necessary to preserve the Government's interests in questions of foreign naval or military policy.

FRENCH-CANADIANS FACE DEPORTATION

MONTREAL (AP)—H. R. Landis, commissioner of the United States immigration department, was asked about a statement credited to Alfred Chretier, United States marshal of Manchester, N. H., that 200,000 French-Canadians faced deportation under the new immigration ruling, and replied that the statute becoming effective July 1 would be fully enforced.

"The marshal has put the situation rather dramatically," he said, "but he is just about right. All persons, not only French Canadians, who have entered the country since June 3, 1921, the date of the first quota regulation, and cannot produce the proper entry papers, will be liable to expulsion."

Zeppelin Flies Over Palestine

Passengers and Crew of Airship Send Birthday Greetings to King of Egypt

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

JAFFA, Palestine—Fifty thousand persons cheered wildly when the airship Graf Zeppelin circled low over Telaviv during the biggest Purim carnival held in Palestine. For hours immense crowds awaited the German airship as the chief feature of the festival. She reached Jerusalem from the northeast, turned due south, then circled and re-crossed the Holy City before departing in a southwesterly direction.

A message from Egypt stated that the Zeppelin proceeded from the Dead Sea to the Palestinian-Egyptian frontier, whence Dr. Eckener sent a message to the Egyptian Prime Minister, asking him to convey the greetings of the passengers and crew to King Fuad on the occasion of his birthday.

DOMESTIC VALUATION FAVORED FOR TARIFFS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A New England delegation called upon members of the House of Representatives to urge that ad valorem rates in the tariff revision be based upon domestic instead of foreign valuation as at present.

The group included Nathaniel Stevens, vice-president of the National Wool Manufacturers; R. Leland Keeny, president of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers; Addison L. Green, Holyoke, Mass.; W. R. Cordingly, Boston; Moses Pendleton, Brock Stevens and Walter Humphreys.

Clay and Bolivar Linked in Ideals of Venezuelans

Sculptor Chosen for Statue of American Statesmen in City of Caracas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Secretary of State has selected Edmond T. Quinn of New York, as sculptor of the statue of Henry Clay to be erected at Caracas, Venez., with the approval of the commission of fine arts, under an appropriation of $41,000 by Congress.

The statue will be of bronze, nine feet high, mounted on a granite pedestal. It will be among the first of United States memorials to be erected on foreign soil, and will link Henry Clay, advocate of South American independence, with Simon Bolivar as two of the great patriots of the Western Hemisphere.

Venezuela has already erected a statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar in New York as a present to the people of the United States. It has also named the leading square in the heart of the city of Caracas—Plaza Henry Clay.

Caracas was selected as the site of the monument because it was the birthplace of Bolivar. At that time Venezuela, as well as Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, was a part of greater Colombia.

Bolivar, after being educated in Madrid, returned to Caracas via the United States in 1809, where he was greatly impressed by its free institutions. Soon after his arrival in Venezuela he identified himself with the cause of independence.

Latin-Americans consider Clay the most outstanding American figure of his period and feel that he belongs to the entire Western Hemisphere rather than to the United States alone.

LUDENDORFF FINED

BERLIN (AP)—Gen. Erich Ludendorff, who has been spending part of his time fighting Freemasonry and Judaism, has been sentenced by the Hamburg courts to a fine of 800 marks or 16 days' imprisonment for libeling an army photographer, whom he described as a "Frenchman" in an article entitled "Examples of the Immorality of Freemasons."

LOS ANGELES STAGES MODEL GENEVA LEAGUE

Scenes of the Ninth Assembly Re-enacted—Sir Herbert Ames Addresses Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A model of the last annual assembly of the League of Nations held in Geneva, Switzerland, was staged here recently with 14 colleges and universities and more than 150 students participating, under the auspices of the Los Angeles University of International Relations, of which Dr. R. B. von Klein-Smid is Chancellor.

Designed to stimulate interest in the work of the League and to increase knowledge of the organization and procedure of the international conference the Model Assembly was presented in the auditorium of the University of Southern California with 54 delegations, each delegation consisting of three members, representing the 54 member nations of the League.

While the assembly for the most part re-enacted the scenes of the Ninth Assembly held in Geneva last September one of the outstanding features of the affair was a reproduction of the address made by Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, on the occasion of Germany's election to the League of Nations in 1926. This address was delivered in German by Oliver Haskell, a student of Pomona College, who gave the address at a model assembly in Geneva a year ago. The speech was later translated into French and English by student delegates.

The opening address of the assembly was delivered by William Henley, former student body president at the University of Southern California, who occupied the rôle of Hjalmar J. Procope of Finland, acting president of the council at the ninth assembly.

Sir Herbert Ames, financial director of the League from 1920 to 1927 and delegate from Canada to the seventh assembly of the League, opened the evening session with a brief address on the League of Nations.

According to Dr. von KleinSmid, to date the educational department of the League of Nations Association is in correspondence with 47 model assemblies in all parts of the country which are to be given before the summer months.

Californian Gets Unique Honor by Emperor of Japan

Director of Foreign Affairs Institute Given Medal of Rising Sun Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif. — Frank A. Miller, master of the Mission Inn, recently received the Order of the Rising Sun, Fourth Order of Merit, awarded by Emperor Hirohito of Japan. Presentation was made through K. Mizusawa, Japanese consul at Los Angeles. The ceremony was attended by 16 representatives of the Japanese Hotelmen's Association.

The award was made in recognition of the Riversider's work for world peace.

In 1925 Mr. Miller visited Japan. During his absence, friends in Riverside erected a testimonial in the form of a peace tower on Mt. Rubidoux. Mt. Rubidoux is the site of the annual Armistice Day sunset services, instituted by Mr. Miller. The Mission Inn has been the locale for annual institutes of international relations for several years, since the organization of the institute in Riverside. Frank A. Miller is a director of the institute.

T. Takaoka, Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, said, "Mr. Miller, known for many years as one of the kindest friends of the Japanese, has been recognized by our Emperor as the friend of the entire Japanese nation. We know that his kindness was founded on his great ideal, to bring harmony among all mankind by uniting the peoples of America and Japan in a closer friendship."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Emily Shaw, Great Neck, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara S. Birdsley, New York City.
Davis D. Look, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Mrs. Davis D. Look, Oak Bluffs, Mass.
Raymond W. Mann, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Florence May Trail, Winthrop Highlands, Mass.
A. Keferstein, New York City.
Francis Thurber Seal, New York City.

GENERAL CALLES' STEAM ROLLER CROWDS REBELS

Loyal Mexicans Push North on Two Fronts—American Fliers Join Insurgents

By the Associated Press

General Calles' steam-roller tactics in fighting the rebels appear to be developing broadly.

The general's main army is steadily advancing northward and capture of Escalon, important rebel outpost town, appears imminent.

A rebel chase along the west coast also is reported by the Government, which said that the insurgents who abandoned the siege of Mazatlan after a heavy fight, faced being bottled up at Culiacan.

Insurgent headquarters insisted that a small rebel force was still besieging Mazatlan.

Advices from Culiacan stated that federal troops were marching on that place from Durango. If they capture it, they could cut off numerous rebel troops still in southern Sinaloa.

General Calles reported crossing the wide desert in southeastern Chihuahua and that now this difficult barrier was past his progress would be swifter.

Quiet prevailed along the border and the attack on Naco by the rebels still hung fire, although they were within eight miles of the town.

G. K. "Buzz" Morrison, American airman, who was captured by the rebels while flying in federal service, reached Nogales safely, having been released despite a rebel threat to hold him.

A group of American fliers is being organized by the rebels to counter the growing use of airplanes by Government forces.

QUEEN MARIE IN SPAIN

MADRID (AP)—Queen Marie of Rumania and her daughter, Princess Ileana, have arrived from France for a short visit in Spain.

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Ray A. Graham

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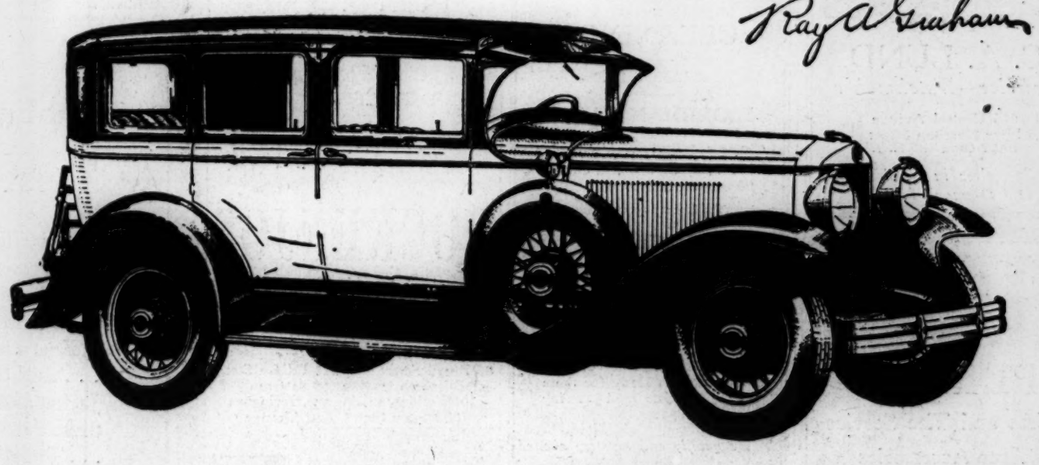

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UNITED STATES HELD LAGGING IN SOCIAL CONTROL

Economic Progress Declared Far in Advance of Other and Older Conditions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—That the United States should no longer attempt to operate a twentieth century social system of economics with an eighteenth century condition was brought out in the discussions of the Institute of Statesmanship, in session here, following an address by Prof. J. G. De Roulhac Hamilton of the University of North Carolina, on political trends in the South.

The discussion indicated a favorable attitude toward President Hoover's plans for the stabilization of employment through the timely construction of government projects.

Professor Hamilton before touching on his subject raised the question whether democracy can exist in an age nominally industrial.

"Political science suffers from a flood of terminology," he said. "We live in a new world, very little in common with our ancestors, in an age remarkable for its economic transformations." We have an elaborate banking system, we are experiencing tremendous changes in technical and mechanical industries, but we lag in progress of social control. It is high time we were looking at this delay of social interest.

Prof. Benjamin B. Kendrick of North Carolina College for Women ventured that the prevailing prosperity in the United States was the cause of the seeming indifference in political conditions, by the public in general. The logic of the situation would be that three moderate sectional parties should develop, and that they might grow from the extreme capitalistic party of the South, the eastern Democracy, and the western Progressives.

Walter J. Shepard, dean of the college of liberal arts, Ohio State University, said: "The Government must be fundamentally reorganized, to avoid falling back on a centralized dictatorship as have several European countries." A lively discusssion followed.

The United States and the World Court was the subject of a lecture delivered by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who pointed out that, when nearly three years ago, representatives supporting the Court met at Geneva to consider the condition under which the United States proposed to join, but declined their invitation, the recent advance toward such a result by Secretary Kellogg with the approval of the President, must be regarded as a marked change in public sentiment.

Chefoo Falls Without Fight to Chang Army

(Continued from Page 1)

they may raise the maximum amount for revenue only, without interfering with the volume of trade.

The tariff schedule imposed on Feb. 1 last, when tariff autonomy was granted to the Chinese Government, is virtually the same as that agreed upon by tariff experts of China and several foreign trading nations at the Customs Conference in Peiping in the autumn of 1925. But that schedule was based upon the assumption that the transit taxes, known as "likin" in China, should be abolished.

There are men in the Nanking Government who understand economics thoroughly, and are as well aware as anyone else of the results of taxes on trade. But unfortunately these men cannot control the policy of the various provincial governments, many of which are only nominally under the control of Nanking.

The provincial warlords and the provincial civil officials are determined not to let loose of any revenues, and reports from more than half of the provinces received by the legations here make it clear that Nanking's order for the abolition of likin has been altogether ignored. In several others, likin has been officially abolished, but at the same time "consumption taxes" have been imposed which are identical in amount, and equally hurdensome upon the ultimate consumer.

In the three provinces now directly under control of Nanking, an honest effort appears to be made toward abolition of these additional taxes. The government seems to realize fully that trade will be disastrously affected if the new higher tariff is imposed and these additional taxes are also allowed.

It is exactly the same as if goods shipped from the United States to Russia had to pay an import tariff in every country through which they passed. It is obvious that goods carried to the more remote provinces of China, having paid at every "likin barrier," as the provincial tax stations are called in China, become almost prohibitively expensive, and this is in a country with a low standard of living.

Several leaders at Nanking have shown every evidence of desiring to abolish these additional taxes. Foreign and Chinese merchants are giving them every possible encouragement, because they believe trade will be seriously curtailed unless they can succeed.

Nanking Issues Mandate Against Kwangsi Faction

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—The Nanking State Council has issued a punitive mandate against the Kwangsi faction, denouncing the military activities of Generals Li Tsung-jen, Li Chi-sen, and Pei Chung-hsi and declaring that Nanking is forced to take counter measures.

The mandate deplores such a step at this stage when unification was nearly reached but adds that the Kwangsi activities are tantamount to rebellion against the centrai government and must be suppressed.

Although skirmishes have started the main forces have not yet clashed as the situation is chiefly one of troops maneuvering as other leaders decide on their attitude. Feng Yu-hsiang has issued a statement declaring he will preserve neutrality and stresses the importance of obeying decisions recently made at the disbandment conference.

Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden decided after conference he will obey Nanking's orders. President Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed to Yen Hsi-shan at Peiping asking him to cooperate with Chang Hsueh-liang in maintaining peace in North China.

The battle field apparently will be confined to the northern Yangtze valley. Serious hostilities are not expected until the situation clarifies and rival forces are defined, for the Nanking mandate still holds out a slight possibility of a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

BISHOP BRENT HAS PASSED ON

LAUSANNE, Switz. (AP)—Bishop Charles Henry Brent of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Buffalo, New York, has passed on here.

Dr. Brent, who became bishop of the Western New York diocese in 1918, was probably best known for his long fight against the opium traffic while Bishop of the Philippine Islands from 1901 to 1918. His accomplishments as chief of the chaplain service of the American Expeditionary Force during the World War also brought him high honors, including decoration with the Distinguished Service Medal. He was a native of Newcastle, Ont., and was graduated in 1884 from Trinity College, University of Ontario.

SECRETARY SEES HOME OWNER AS POWER SOURCE

British Societies Change 2,000,000 Renters Into Property Owners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Britain's building societies have enabled 2,000,000 families to become owners of their own homes, are now aiding another 500,000 in this exemplary work, and have assets of more than £225,000,000. Although the building society movement has existed in the British Isles for nearly 150 years, the great bulk of this magnificent achievement has been due to the activities of the post-war years.

The benefits which the societies have brought about and their effect on Britain's national economy have been so profound that Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, has taken notice of it and has sent a message to the National Association of Building Societies. After paying tribute to what has been accomplished, the Home Secretary discussed their contribution to the national savings and said:

"Building societies have a twofold function, and both aspects of their work are equally important from a national point of view. In the first place, they encourage thrift by providing a form of investment practically immune from depreciation.

"The other side of their activities is the provision of funds to enable members to purchase their homes. The movement has converted a large number of the population from tenants to house owners, and it is difficult to overestimate the value to the State of citizens who own and are proud of their homes.

Help Farmer's Home Market Is Tariff Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

up losses from among the regulars by votes from the independent group.

The cleavage on the question of ad valorem rates is widespread and this phase of the tariff problem will be stoutly contested. The Ways and Means Committee, it is said, has taken under consideration a proposal that would institute a radical departure in the method of assessing ad valorem customs.

This issue turns on whether declared value or American production costs should be the basis of assessing customs. American manufacturers are urging that the latter method be required. Foreign exporters have vigorously protested against such a plan. In the administration of the existing law, foreign valuations are accepted by customs appraisers on practically all items of import except a few covered by the chemical schedules.

New Valuation Plan Proposed

American producers allege that in many cases foreign shippers undervalue their goods. They have also held that it is difficult for American officials to ascertain production costs from foreign manufacturers. State Department and other government officials have from time to time reported that the efforts of American agents to obtain such information has been productive of not a little friction with foreign authorities.

A method proposed to the committee would provide that where foreign valuations are obviously too low and where information on production costs abroad is denied, the President may prescribe an alternative plan under which foreign goods would be valued in accordance with the value of comparable goods made in the United States.

Oil Producers Acting to Stop Excess Output

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted to the Federal Oil Conservation Board, which, since 1924, has exercised a guiding hand in improving conditions in the petroleum production field. The board is represented at the meeting by Dr. George Otis Smith, its technical adviser, who attends in the capacity of the Government's observer.

Large Reduction Favored

"In attempting to formulate a plan whereby the conservation of crude oil can become an actual condition and accomplishment, and at the same time avoid the widely fluctuating and unprofitable condition resulting from over-production we have been guided by the thought that whatever is practical and can be accomplished by co-operation without violation of the law should be done without further delay," R. C. Holmes, chairman of the Institute's General Committee, declared at the opening of the conference.

"The regional committees have all reported that, within their judgment, the production in their respective regions can be brought to the 1928 average."

The limiting of the oil output in the United States during the present year to the level of 1928 production would involve a reduction of approximately 200,000 barrels a day, according to the institute's figures. The oil wells of the country produced 897,816,793 barrels of oil in 1928. This was a daily average of approximately 2,453,000 barrels, as compared with a daily average so far this year of approximately 2,650,000 barrels.

It was recommended that the restrictions on current production be made effective April 1.

GOVERNMENT REVEALS WHAT COOLING FLUID IS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ethylene glycol, common base for many anti-freeze solutions, is revealed as the chemical developed by army engineers to displace water as an airplane engine cooling fluid. Use of the chemical is foreseen as opening an unlimited field for future development of water-cooled engines.

The fluid which is clear, colorless and odorless, boils at 387 degrees Fahrenheit. It is the first and simplest of polyhydric alcohols, and its constituents can be obtained on the open market at reasonable prices.

AMERICAN JEWS HELPING SOVIET FARM COLONIES

Loan of $10,000,000 Voted in Support of Back to the Land Movement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The recent decision of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee to advance a loan of $10,000,000 to the Soviet organizations which are supervising the colonization of Jews on farms in various parts of the Soviet Union insures the continuance, over a decade at least, of the "back to the land" movement which has been an interesting and important feature of the postwar development of the Russian Jewish population.

This work does not depend solely upon the American loan; the Soviet Government has already appropriated 1,500,000 rubles for colonization expenses during the coming year, besides furnishing free land and granting the colonists certain privileges and exemptions.

Before the war Jews were not permitted to own land in Russia and were consequently almost confined to the cities and towns, except for about 50,000 farmers who dwelt in old and long established agricultural settlements.

Since the Revolution, largely as a result of the combined efforts of the Joint Jewish Distribution Committee and the Soviet Colonization bodies, the number of Jewish farmers has increased fourfold, and now amounts to 200,000.

These new farm colonists have settled on previously unused land in White Russia, in Ukrainia and in the Crimea.

In an interview, P. G. Smidovich, assistant President of the Soviet Republic, discussed the prospects and objective of the Jewish Colonization. Referring first to the American loan, Mr. Smidovich said, in part:

"This clarifies the relations between the Joint Distribution Committee and the Soviet colonization authorities. Whereas the former previously worked on a philanthropic basis the present arrangement is based on the understanding that each yearly instalment of the loan will be repaid in full at 5 per cent interest after the lapse of 17 years. Our relations with the Joint Distribution Committee in regard to methods of work have always been excellent and minor differences have been quickly ironed out."

NEW "SWIMMIN' HOLES" FOR PHILADELPHIANS

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Members of the younger generation in Philadelphia are looking forward to the coming of summer with great joy, for the announcement has just been made that 38 municipal swimming pools and 40 supervised recreation centers will be opened within a short time.

It is not only the younger generation, however, that is rejoicing; the new buildings at the Kingsessing Playground are the daily meeting place of a group of members of the Grand Army of the Republic who gather to read the papers, play checkers and, when the weather is fine, to pitch horseshoes.

English English Is to Be Spoken

"Talkies" to Bring About One Language, Is the Opinion of Movie Manager

NEW YORK (AP)—The English language, through talking motion pictures, now stands a good chance of becoming the international language, in the opinion of John Maxwell, chairman of British International Pictures, and Colvin Brown, vice-president of the Pathé Company, who arrived here on the Berengaria.

It's going to be "English English," however, and not "American English," in the opinion of Mr. Maxwell. He cited as reason for his belief the fact that a large number of English actors are being engaged for the talkies at Hollywood.

"Please don't get the idea," he said, "that real English is the haughty accent of Oxford and Cambridge, which has given England a rather comic reputation. The English we speak over there is a plain, clear language, not much different from the English that any well-educated American uses. The chief difference is perhaps that we enunciate more clearly than do the Americans."

Brown said the English are criticising the American accent in the talking pictures sent over there, and he expects to see a battle between New York English and London English.

Boston Music Festival Audiences to Hear Genuine Negro Spirituals

Charleston (South Carolina) Society Singers to Sing These Folk Songs in the Mood in Which Conceived, and as Interpreted

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Negro spirituals of the old South, rich in musical sentiment and sung with all the fervor and inimitable rhythm of antebellum days, will set New England music lovers to humming "I Got Shoes," "Roll, Chariot, Roll," and other religious folk songs, it is predicted here, with the announcement that the Society for the Preservation of Spirituals has just accepted an invitation to participate in the Boston music convention and festival, June 9 to 17.

Maj. Alfred Huger of this city, president of the society, in making public the decision to accept the Boston invitation, expressed the belief that recognition of the significance of the society's work will more speedily follow as a result of the Boston concert.

"It is known," he said, "that the Negro spirituals, the only music sung by this Charleston Society, are the only real folk music in the United States. The society endeavors to reproduce them exactly as sung by the Negroes, with the clapping of hands, tapping of feet and rhythmic swaying of the body during the singing. In singing the spirituals, it is done with the respect the music deserves."

The Society for the Preservation of Spirituals was organized, not alone for the purpose of preserving the religious folk song of the old-time Southern Negro but so that what funds the society obtained would be used for the benefit of the Negro race, as well as the perpetuation of the music for which the race was responsible.

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WORKERS HAVE BILLION DOLLAR STOCK HOLDING

Chance to Be Part Owners of the Business That Employs Them Appeals

Exceptional interest taken on all sides in the activities of the stock market has called attention to the widespread and increasing investment in corporate securities on the part of the general public. The conditions which have led up to this, the part it plays in industry and in the welfare of the Nation and of the Nation's people, are treated in a series of six articles, of which this is the third.

By GILMORE IDEN

Nearly 400 corporations of importance in the United States have sold, or are offering upon easy payment plans, stock to their employees. A recent survey estimated that employees own more than 4 per cent of the corporations in which they have been permitted to subscribe to stock. In some companies the employees own more than 11 per cent and this is growing rapidly.

The sale of stock to employees is usually something different entirely from other methods of stock distribution, as it is not based primarily upon an investment consideration, yet it has assumed great importance in the general problem of corporation ownership.

Recently an announcement was made that cash and stock amounting to $13,968,800 was to be distributed by the General Motors Corporation to 12,033 of its employees through the corporation's savings and investment fund, class of 1923. The distribution consisted of $2,194,000 in cash and 147,185 shares of new common stock of General Motors. Under the scheme of distribution the employee contributed a fixed percentage of his salary, this being placed in a savings fund with which the stock is purchased. At the end of a fixed period the stock and the profits on the savings fund are distributed.

Companies Operate Differently

Not all corporations engaged in employee stock subscription plans work in the same manner. The Marland Companies, for instance, it was explained in a dispatch from Ponca City, Okla., recently, would have a partial payment plan whereby their employees could acquire Marland stock. Employees of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana have for many years been permitted to subscribe to the stock of that company upon preferential terms, with the result that now employees own as much stock as the family which one time dominated the company.

The most comprehensive survey of the development in recent years seems to have been the one made by the National Industrial Conference Board, which was published in 1928. From that it was learned that the practice of selling the securities of a company to its employees dates from 1893 when the Illinois Central Railroad granted a petition of the officers and employees that they should be allowed to purchase the stock of the company on easy terms.

From that time on the policy of stock sales to employees was gradually adopted, although up to the end of 1915 only about 60 companies had inaugurated such a plan. The growth of the movement since that time has been fairly steady, but was most rapid between 1921 and 1925 when 162 of these plans were reported to have been started.

Employees Own Over Billion

The national industrial conference board found that 389 companies have a stock-subscription plan, and it was estimated that approximately 1,000,000 wage or salaried workers own or have subscribed for over $1,000,000,000 worth of stock.

Among the reasons listed in the report which are considered to have been influential in promoting the policy of selling stock to employees are the desire on the part of industrial managers to encourage thrift and the habit of saving among the employees, to improve the relations with employees and to secure from them greater efficiency and interest in the business, or to assist employees to acquire an independent source of income as a resource in their later years. In addition to these reasons some companies, such as public utility corporations, have sold stock to employees as a means of raising new capital or to secure political advantage through the wide distribution of their securities.

It was in 1900 that the employee-ownership idea gained its first prominence. At that time the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the National Biscuit Company announced plans for employee participation in profits. In 1902 and 1903 the United States Steel Corporation, Proctor & Gamble, and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company adopted similar programs.

During the period of the World War there was a decided increase, inspired partly from a desire of business managements to obtain much needed additions to capital from all possible sources and to attempt a scheme which promised to curtail the labor turn-over. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Eastman Kodak Company, Studebaker Corporation, and Standard Oil initiated about this time their systems of employee participation.

Plan Gains New Impetus

Following the business depression in 1920, and beginning with the recovery of the trade volume in 1923, plans for the sale of stock to employees began to increase again. During this period it was taken up by such corporations as Armour & Co., Radio Corporation of America, United Shoe Machinery Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the National City Bank of New York.

There has been some slight evidence of opposition to the plans on the part of certain leaders of union labor, but not of such an insistence as to cause any check in the growth of the plan. On the other hand, some of the labor unions have gone extensively into the banking field and done some investing of their funds on their own account of a magnitude far greater than could have been undertaken by the employees of a single company. Union labor in America, by its own official acts, has committed itself to a capitalistic system.

As a consequence of these developments, labor has become a distinctive partner in the management of American enterprises. Its voice in stockholders' meetings may as yet be in the minority, but its volume is growing rapidly.

A laborer of today is an investor of tomorrow. The line of demarkation is growing fainter and fainter as the schemes for a wider distribution of stocks take effect. In the case of the employee stock-ownership plans we find that a movement was initiated for a certain specific purpose, whereas it is developing a new economic and social condition. Managements of corporations may no longer surround themselves with the air of aloofness with which they were wont to do 20 years ago. Managements are not alone responsible to their public, but equally to their employees and to the vast hord of investors.

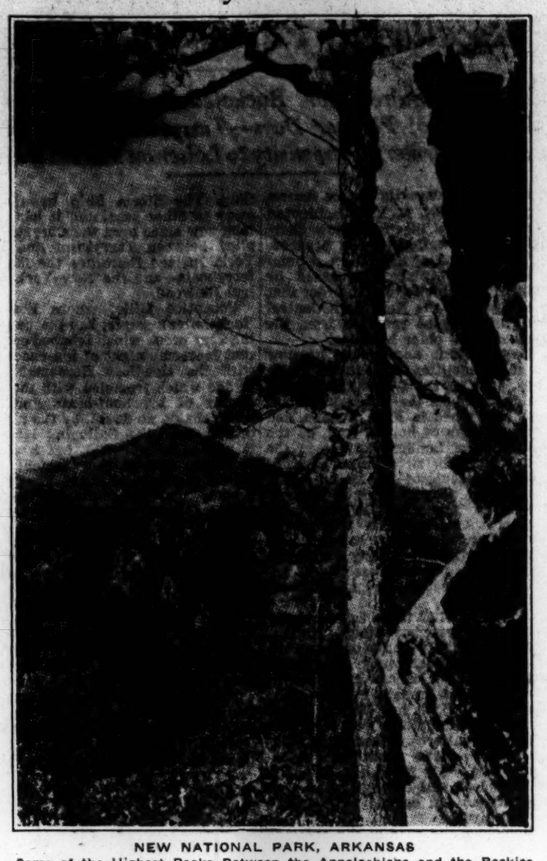
BRITISH COLUMBIA TO CONTROL POWER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will attempt immediately to control public utility operations under legislation to be introduced in the provincial legislature by the Government.

In effect, the legislation will give the provincial water board power to fix rates charged by power companies, and to decide when, where and under what conditions these companies must supply power to those desiring it. If this method does not prove satisfactory in protecting the public from excessive rates, the Government is prepared to set up a public utility commission with more drastic powers.

"Green Days in the Forests"



NEW NATIONAL PARK, ARKANSAS
Some of the Highest Peaks Between the Appalachians and the Rockies May Be Found Within the 160,000 Acres of Unexampled Natural Beauty to Be Opened to the Public in the "Ouachitas" Forest.

Teachers Protest School Bill Veto

Compulsory Attendance, Says South Carolina Gathering, Set Back Five Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Resolutions condemning the veto by John R. Richards, Governor, of the compulsory school attendance enforcement act, election of officers, a business session, and addresses by Dr. Uel W. Lamkin, president of the National Education Association, and Dr. Arthur Dean, newspaper columnist, marked the closing session of the South Carolina State Teachers' Association, attended by 6000 delegates.

Dr. Harry Clark of Furman University is the new president. Associated with him will be T. C. Jolly of Union, first vice-president, and Miss Barnett Spratt of Greenville, second vice-president.

After reviewing a history of the bill in the legislative halls and also in the Governor's hands, the resolution adds:

"Thus, so far as the compulsory school attendance bill is concerned, we were set back three years. In fact, we were set back five years, because your committee has agreed it is useless to work for a new bill until we have a new Governor."

NEW POLISH MINISTER ARRIVES

NEW YORK (AP)—Poland's new Minister to the United States, Tytus Filipowics, arrived March 26 on the Ile de France. He succeeds Jan Ciechancewski, who resigned. He has served as Minister of Moscow, Helsingfors and Brussels.

Arkansas Forest Will Be Opened as National Park

(Continued from Page 1)

a line of steel upward into the high valley between the great Rich and Black Fork Mountain ranges and on through the Eagle Gap into the very heart of the Ouachitas. Shortly after this an old settler was heard to complain of the fast-approaching ci ilization. "Times is shore acomin' to a purty pass when a feller has to work 'fore he kin have a livin'."

Most Accessible of Parks

With the advent of the railroads, the outside world began to learn something of this rugged, pine-covered and well-watered region and gradually the idea of a national park took form in the minds of the people. As the idea grew it finally resolved itself into the Ouachita National Foundation Society, founded on the same lines as those governing the Audubon Society, which sponsored the Yellowstone Park.

This area has been under the control of the bureau of forestry, but with the President's signature to the bill, it becomes transferred to the Federal Interior Department, when its streams will be replenished and its hills and valleys restocked with deer and turkey. And, as it is more easily accessible to more people than any present existing national park of any considerable size, it will probably be the most visited.

Arkansas has many good roads which are growing rapidly better and more numerous. The Federal Highway No. 71, running from Cedar Lake, Minn., to New Orleans, passes close to the west end of the proposed park, while the Bankhead highway passes along the south and a National Forest road traverses the greater part of the park from east to west, with several other roads of lesser note entering and crossing the tract.

Institute of Progressive Education
State College, Pa., July 1-19, 1929
Send for Circular to Department E
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Canada Increases Port Facilities for Grain Carrying

Elevator Accommodation Being Developed at Various Points on Lakes

SARNIA, Ont.—Growth of the Canadian grain-carrying trade is reflected in the recent public works estimates tabled in Parliament, which provided for an outlay of $70,000 at this port and a total of over $1,000,000 for ports on Lake Huron and Lake Erie and their connecting waterways. There has been much development of elevator facilities at Owen Sound, Goderich, Sarnia, Collingwood, Meaford and Midland and harbor improvement is necessary to accommodate the increased traffic that has resulted.

The money voted for Sarnia harbor will improve harbor facilities for the vessels which bring 10,000,000 bushels of grain annually to the elevators here which have a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 bushels. The sum of $205,000 is voted for harbor work at Goderich, where grain traffic as well as elevator storage capacity has grown enormously. Large sums are also being devoted to harbor improvement work at ports on the north shore of Lake Erie, this outlay being to accommodate coastwise shipping rather than the through grain traffic.

The Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, spoke confidently of the future of Western Ontario's share of the grain traffic when he met a deputation of Goderich officials at Ottawa recently. The Pacific coast route, the proposed Hudson Bay route, and others, he said, might take an increasing share of the eastward-flowing wheat, but Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports would still continue to handle a large quantity.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPOSITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina will hold its first state-wide industrial exposition at the state fair grounds from May 13 to May 18, it is announced by the fair management.

PLAN TO SMIRCH LAW IS CALLED WETS' ONE HOPE

Cherrington Sees United Dry Front Blocking Disjointed Liquor Forces

WESTERVILLE, O. — A united front of dry supporters concentrating every effort on the one proposition "liquor must go," in contradistinction to a confused offensive of wet propagandists aiming toward a diversity of goals—those are the contrasting pictures drawn by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in a statement just made in which he outlines some of the programs he believes the wets to be planning.

"To understand what the foes of prohibition have in view," Dr. Cherrington says, "one should know that, while all the wet forces are against prohibition as a federal government policy, they are not all agreed as to what should be done about it, nor is there any common goal or program among them. The only thing on which they agree is that they do not want national, constitutional prohibition."

Wets at Disadvantage

The statement continues as follows: "Because of the lack of such a common program, the wets are at a tremendous disadvantage.

"There is one school of wets that insists on a modification of the Volstead Law to such an extent that wine and beer shall be permitted. There are others who insist that the Federal Government shall engage in some plan or other of liquor dispensing, or liquor control, or government ownership. Still others say they believe that state rights should obtain, and that each state should be permitted to adopt its own definition of what constitutes alcoholic liquor, and its own method and kind of enforcement."

None of the plans, Dr. Cherrington pointed out, could be adopted "unless Congress should submit an amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and 36 states should approve it by action of their legislatures."

Seek to Make Law Unpopular

"The one hope the wets of this generation have," he continued, "is that by slanders against prohibition; by hindering its enforcement; by making it to be sneered at and made the subject of disrespect; by getting into office men who will not enforce the law; and by obtaining adverse judicial decisions, they may bring about a state of popular mind that will demand such a loosening of the several federal and state laws for prohibition as to permit nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The whole effort of the wets of whatever program or plan is to work upon the oncoming generation in America and upon those who swell America's population by immigration, these latter coming mainly from countries where the liquor traffic is legal and where drinking is common.

"To make prohibition unpopular, to educate the youth and the newcomers in the idea that prohibition is not American, that it does not work and that it is evil, in short, to place prohibition under condemnation, this is the program of the wets."

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OPENED IN LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Political lines have gone awry as a result of efforts started in the state Legislature to remove Huey P. Long, Governor, from office on impeachment charges, embracing 19 counts.

The administration forces, however, believe they can muster sufficient strength to their cause to thwart impeachment efforts. They brand the charges as "political chicanery" and plan to protect the administration through parliamentary maneuvers at hand.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Figures issued prove that graduates of the University of British Columbia are not going to the United States, as had been reported, but are remaining in this country. Since the organization of the university 1504 students have been graduated, and of these 1116 are in this Province, 54 have gone to other provinces and 117 are in the United States.

Labor Protests Daylight Saving in California

State Building Trades Council Says Five-Day Week, Six-Hour Day Near at Hand

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The five-day week and the six-hour day are just around the corner for the American working man, according to the opinion expressed by the State Buiding Trades Council of California during their annual conference here.

Walter Ames, representative of the Painters' International Union, declared that the five-day week will put an end to unemployment in the United States. Mr. Ames further stated that the six-hour day is the next logical step for labor.

The council decided that it will oppose any step looking to the introduction of "daylight saving" in California. Representatives of the Carpenters' Union served notice that they would refuse to recognize daylight saving and, in the event of its being put into effect, would appear for work at the customary hour.

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Save $25, $35, and even more a room by doing over your floors yourself with this light, yet powerful, floor machine—the new household FINNELL. With an occasional polish — ten minutes weekly for each room—the FINNELL will keep your floors beautiful.

A five-in-one machine. Waxes, polishes, removes varnish, does light sanding, and scrubs. Costs only $87.50, complete; small added charge for extended payments.

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ELECTRIC FLOOR MACHINE
It scrubs It waxes It polishes

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED—Good territory open for active men to sell the Household Finnell. If interested, write for particulars. Experience in household appliance sales helpful but not necessary. Also room for several good men on our field staff handling larger models for business and industrial use. State whether interested in Household or Industrial. Address FINNELL SYSTEM, INC., 2103-C East Street, Elkhart, Ind.

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A style that will last through the years. Stylishly conservative in Black Kaffor Calfskin. Walk-Over Main Spring Arch gives added comfort.

What's The Difference?

IT IS DIFFICULT, sometimes, for a man buying shoes, to see why one pair should cost so much more than another, when both look much the same to him.

The real test comes in the wearing. Good shoes—WALK-OVERS if you will—stand this test of time. They fit well, and hold their shape even when they are old.

The many careful details of workmanship and inherent quality of materials used in WALK-OVER shoes, while perhaps not readily apparent to the untrained eye, account for the extra service that has helped to make this footwear so favorably known throughout the world.

And yet WALK-OVER shoes are not high-priced—most models are $7, $8.50 and $10. The new Spring styles are on display now in WALK-OVER stores everywhere. Make it a point to see them.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY, Campello, Brockton, Mass.

KELVINATOR

Announces the *Greatest* forward steps in Electric Refrigeration

① Silence — Positive and Permanent

② Flexible Rubber Trays for Ice Cubes

AGAIN, Kelvinator brings revolutionary new features and advancements to electric refrigeration.

The first is a silence so positive, so nearly perfect, that the constant cold in the refrigerator becomes the only evidence that the mechanism is running.

The second is the flexible rubber tray which replaces the metal grid for the ice cubes.

The new Kelvinator, as always, is wholly automatic—without regulation or attention by the housewife. It rapidly freezes desserts, salads and ice cubes. Summer and winter alike, it provides the proper temperature to preserve food, with a reliability that is unequaled.

See the beautiful new Kelvinator 1929 models at once, if you would learn about the latest developments in electric refrigeration.

Enjoy your Kelvinator at once. Buy it NOW on Kelvinator's attractive ReDisCo monthly budget plan, as thousands are already doing. Do not wait.

Both Women and Men Appreciate This Wonderful Convenience

Made of purest and highest grade rubber, the Kelvinator rubber ice tray flexes easily, releasing the ice cubes in a flash—one, a dozen or all of them. No holding of metal trays under the faucet, no wasted ice supply, precious minutes saved

THE RELIABLE KELVINATOR

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THERE ARE KELVINATOR ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS FOR EVERY COMMERCIAL PURPOSE

COMMUNAL FARM LOSES IN FAVOR OF LITHUANIANS

Many Villages Wiped Out in Trend to Individualism in Economic Affairs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lithuania has reversed the farm-to-town movement apparent in many countries and during the last 10 years 1799 village communes have been wiped out and their places taken to a large extent by isolated farms.

In addition, 3363 large estates have been parceled out and the total area of land thus distributed among the small farmers is more than 2,250,000 acres. According to the latest official information, the divided villages have been formed into 50,000 lots and the parceled out estates into 57,000, almost all of which have been taken up.

The reason for this change-over is said to be mainly that in prewar days many of the villages were worked on a communal basis, and it has been thought desirable to turn the land over to private ownership.

In some cases the villagers remain in their old houses, and in others they build new homes of the rough pine logs cut down in the forests which cover so great a proportion of the countryside. They have been confronted with many difficulties in making good in their new surroundings, not the least being lack of capital, which has been accentuated by the fact that there is no legal method in Lithuania of raising a mortgage on a small farm, but only on a big one.

This is a relic of the old Russian days which the post-war Lithuanian governments so far have not found time to remedy, with the result that countless new farmers have been involved in lawsuits over their holdings. The matter is, however, now being taken in hand by the newly formed Council of State, and it is hoped that the more settled conditions which should result from putting this matter straight will be followed by a marked increase in the productiveness of the small holdings.

CHEAP HEATING, CLEANER CITY, IS OSLO'S PROJECT

Central Plant Would Eliminate Smoke, Waste and Fire Peril, It Is Claimed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—A plan for inaugurating a central heating plant for Oslo has been drawn up by Director Karl Ingerø of the Polytechnical Association and is now under consideration by the authorities. The electric lighting station, which would according to the proposal, buy the electric power, which the heating plant will produce as a by-product, is first to make a study of some of the heating plants already existing in certain cities of central Europe.

Director Ingerø is convinced that the necessary joint stock capital will be raised and also that concession will be given by the authorities.

The heating plant, Mr. Ingerø says, will not only supply the town with central heating, but will place an abundance of electric power at the disposal of the electric station of the town. The central steam plant is planned to be built near the quay for great sea-going steamers, and the harbor authorities will, if the plan be realized in the near future, propose that this lot be assigned to the heating plant.

From this station that part of the town which is within a radius of two kilometers may be supplied with central heat and hot water for bathing, washing and household use, possibly by 1930.

The efficiency of a heating system like this has been calculated at more than 80 per cent, 30 per cent more than by separate central heatings.

The fuel is to be cheap small coal. In the first year the central and part of the western town will be supplied with heat. In from four to six years it is hoped that the plant will be able to supply the greater part of the town.

The plan is to build several secondary stations, in order to obviate the use of too high pressure. The town will be secured a cleanly, abundant, and agreeable heating at a moderate price. The streets will be relieved of the traffic in fuel and ashes. The smoke nuisance will be greatly reduced and equally so the fire danger, as fireplaces will be dispensed with to a great extent.

British Columbia to Extend Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The biggest road-building program ever undertaken in western Canada will be launched by the British Columbia Government this year, when $9,500,000, paid for by the present tax on gasoline, will be spent.

While details of the work to be done have not been revealed yet, it will include many new trunk roads and bridges, improvement of existing roads and construction of settlers' roads. The Government also will borrow $3,000,000 to cover deficits for which it holds the former administration responsible. On account of these deficits, the Government announced in its budget that it could make no reductions in taxation, except for a slight cut in succession duties this year.

Anti-Militarist Speaks Against R.O.T.C. Scheme

Habit of Peace to Replace Habit of War, Declares Douglas P. Smith

"War is not a human instinct but a habit and the way to break it is to supplant the habits of war with the habits of peace," said Douglas P. Smith of New York City, National Executive Chairman of the Committee on Militarism in Education, before a gathering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology students on Tuesday, at the Riverbank Court Hotel. The subject of his address was, "Is the R. O. T. C. good for Technology?" and his remarks in the main were directed at the R.O.T.C. movement, openly criticizing it as a part of that preparedness which perpetuates war rather than prevents it.

"In maintaining the R.O.T.C. in high schools and colleges with compulsory attendance, we are inculcating in the thoughts of the younger generation the habits of war rather than those of peace, he said.

Mr. Smith reviewed the growth of the peace movement in the world. He pointed to the slight provocations that would once have sent nations into war, but which are now looked upon as of minor importance and are often overlooked altogether. He pointed to the "small group" as the only possible agitators of future wars, and said that there would never be another war rising from a spontaneous outburst of feeling, but conflict would be sponsored only by a small group of "jolters" out for personal profit.

"War has served whatever purpose it may have had to fulfill," Mr. Douglas said. "The wealth of nations can no longer be captured by conflict, for national wealth is more intangible than formerly. It is mainly tied up in the confidence and trust in the future prosperity of a nation and no band of brigands can carry away the future prosperity of a nation. In other words war no longer protects ideals or wealth."

"There is among nations a growing conviction that it is 100 times better financially, spiritually and economically, to lose a case by arbitration than to win it on the field of battle. With this conviction the way to peace movements is wide open and no surer process of building for peace can be undertaken than to construct in the consciousness of the younger generation habits of peace."

Mr. Smith is on a tour in behalf of peace, speaking at the various colleges in the east.

Irving's Tales of Sleepy Hollow Recalled by Purchase of Village

Hamlet Acquired for Rockefeller Estate Rich in Romance of Pioneer Days—Tarrytown Named for Dutch Farmers' Propensity to Loiter on Market Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Washington Irving and his Sleepy Hollow characters are recalled by the prospective demolition of East View, a hamlet near this place, purchased by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in order that the tracks of the New York Central Railroad may be removed from the Rockefellers' older holdings.

New York is accustomed by now to the demolition of historic buildings, such as the Waldorf; old residences such as the Vanderbilt mansion that stood in Fifth Avenue, and whole blocks of houses such as the dwellings of London Terrace in the old Chelsea district. These have inured the people of Manhattan to the "march of progress," until they no longer pay much heed to the wrecking crews. But when they heard about East View they cast a wistful glance northward toward a countryside that is the quintessence of romance and poetry and quaintest tradition.

East View lies in "a lap of land," as Irving described Sleepy Hollow, close by. The dwellings of its people date for the most part from Colonial times, the cellars fashioned of hewn timbers brought straight from the forest. Each has its air of repose and tranquillity cut from the identical pattern of the little old-fashioned stone mansion called Sunnyside, "all made up of gable ends and as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat," where Irving lived.

Somehow the roar of the automobiles out of Tarrytown does not disturb East View. Even the gasoline filling stations that rear like exclamation points along the roadside lessen not one whit the "drowsy, dreamy influence" that hangs over the land, just as in the days when Ichabod Crane went flapping over the hill to the abundant farmstead of Heer Van Tassel.

In the old days it was Tarry Town, so-called, Irving says, by the housewives of the adjacent countryside "from the inveterate propensity of their husbands to linger about the village tavern on market days."

Before it lie the waters of the Tappan Zee, the "little Mediterranean once ploughed by hostile prows," where sailed the legendary Storm Ship. The Storm Ship has sailed away to other seas, and it has been long now since even the Chrysteenah plied between Tarrytown and New York. Instead there are the modern ferryboats—and the New York Central Railroad.

Pocantico Hills, where lies Mr. Rockefeller's estate, has the name of the very creek which Ichabod crossed that fearsome night of his encounter with the Headless Horseman. The bridge which trembled with the mad clatter of his hoof-beats and was made shaky, no doubt, by the nightly crossings of the Galloping Hessian, is no longer of wood, but a sturdy structure of neat gray cement.

The meetings of East View's old friends and acquaintances at the village stores must end on May 1. Many of the villagers are not quite decided where they will go. No one, however, feels unkindly toward Mr. Rockefeller—perhaps, by reason of the fact that he paid between three and four times the assessed valuation of each parcel of land he purchased.

So it is that the new maps of the Hudson River bank will not carry the name of East View. But even then Pocantico Creek will continue its "babbling down the ravine and throw itself into the little cove before Tarytown, where of yore the water guard harbored their whaleboats."

Houghton Asks Mutual Trust Among Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

many of the same thoughts, that friendship between them as between two individuals renders differences between them an offense against good taste, a violation of the code of friendly decencies is simply to misunderstand the situation. Such differences are wholly natural. They merely show we are alive and about our business."

Mr. Houghton then pleaded for more mutual trust. He said: "Unhappily, good will alone is not the only factor needed for bringing about the peace of the world. As between Britain and America I confess frankly I see only one reason for distrust. And that is the existence of two mental hobgoblins. One of these hobgoblins appears from time to time in Britain to assure you that as America becomes more conscious of her strength she will inevitably become imperialistic, and, ruthlessly and brutally seeking to exploit others, will use that strength merely to play the bully and become a danger and a menace to the peoples of the world. These hobgoblins do not speak truth. There are no such peoples as those described. Real peoples are wholly different. They are made up of millions of kindly, decent, hard-working, God-fearing men and women who possess innate common sense, who are busy about their own affairs, who do not fear one another, who want to live in peace, and who mean, God willing, to do so.

"And so I end as I began. I thank you, and through you the British people, for all the kindness and consideration to me during the years it has been my privilege to live among you. I wish you all good fortune in the years that lie ahead. I wish you happiness and prosperity. And I bid you good-by and good luck."

Lord Desborough presided at the dinner in the absence of the president, the Duke of Connaught. The latter cabled to express his deep regret at being unable to preside at the farewell dinner to Ambassador Houghton, saying, "My hope is that he is as sorry to leave us as we are to lose him."

Other messages and good wishes came from the Earl of Balfour and Marques Reading.

Alberta Packers to Have Own Plant

Co-operation of Livestock Producers to Establish Industry in Province

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Co-operative packing plants under the control of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers will probably be the next co-operative industry to be established in this province. At the recent convention of the Co-operative Livestock Association the delegates were unanimous in their decision to launch into the packing plant business and the board of directors have been instructed to make a complete analysis of the feasibility of operating co-operative packing plants in Alberta.

News of FREEMASONRY

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, The Masonic History Company

OHIO'S state Legislature, the General Assembly, has a Square Club of Freemasons in its membership. A Special Communication of Humboldt Lodge, No. 476, at Columbus, was called for March 13 when the sublime degree of Master Mason was conferred on William C. Wendt by members of the Square Club, which numbers 80 brethren. The leading positions in the work of the degree were taken by Walter N. Lindsay, former District Lecturer, P.M. of Norwood Lodge No. 576, Cincinnati; Harry N. Hansen, Rubicon Lodge No. 237, Toledo; William W. Weir, Old Erie Lodge No. 3, Warren; H. A. Baldwin, Wadsworth Lodge No. 385; John Evans, Brenton D. Babcock Lodge No. 600, Cleveland, President of the Square Club; Joseph C. Nailor, Magnolia Lodge No. 20, Columbus; J. Freer Bittinger, Hanover Lodge No. 115, Loudonville; A. L. Reynolds, Elliot Lodge No. 514, Canal Fulton; O. S. Creighton, Harmar Lodge No. 390, Marietta. A copy of the Holy Bible was presented by Brother Stanton E. Hoover, Center Lodge No. 326, Johnstown, and a Masonic charm by Brother John Evans, Brenton D. Babcock Lodge No. 600, Cleveland.

* * *

Fifty former Alaskans living in Seattle, Wash., have organized a new Masonic lodge, to be known as the Northern Light Lodge, and have applied to the Grand Lodge for a charter. The membership will consist entirely of former residents of the territory. The Worshipful Master, the Secretary and Treasurer of the new lodge are all past masters of Alaskan lodges.

* * *

Paul Law of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, a full-blooded Chinese, is now Master of a Masonic Lodge and was also recently elected to serve a four-year term in the Senate of Hawaii. The President of the Senate, Senator Shingle, is a member of the fraternity and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the House, Senator Thomas H. Petrie, is a thirty-third degree Mason.

The home for orphan boys of Masonic parents, founded by John Smith at Philadelphia with a gift of $250,000 in 1924, is now caring for 60 boys. Brother Smith was a thirty-second degree Mason.

* * *

At the recent meeting in Washington, D. C., of the Grand Masters of a number of Grand Lodges of the United States, various topics relating to the Masonic fraternity were discussed, among them being charity and relief funds, Masonic education, new organizations predicating their membership on Freemasonry, Masonic temples, the relationship of the Masonic Fraternity to the youth of America. Bryne E. Bigger, Grand Master of Missouri, was chairman, and J. Claude Keiper, Past Grand Master and the present Grand Secretary of the District of Columbia, officiated as secretary. The next meeting will be held at Washington on Feb. 20, 1930.

* * *

The Scottish Rite bodies at Albany, N. Y., have conferred the degrees up to and including the thirty-second grade upon Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of that State. He is a member of Holland Lodge No. 8, New York City, and was initiated on Oct. 10, passed on Nov. 14 and raised as a Master Mason on Nov. 28, 1911.

* * *

Close of the career of Gen. Charles Horace Montgomerie y Agramonte, 33°, active member of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Mexico, at the age of 99, ended an adventurous career. This veteran Freemason had served in the armies of a half-dozen countries in as many wars. He fought in the Crimean-Indian mutiny, the Maori insurrection, the American Civil War, the first Cuban war of insurrection. He was at Balaclava and watched the charge of the Light Brigade. Desire for adventure lured him to Russia, China and India. He went to Mexico 40 years ago, edited a newspaper, was a patent attorney, handling several cases for Edward L. Doheny, and made several business trips to South America by airplane.

* * *

During the past year the Masonic Board of Relief at Long Beach, Calif., aided more than a thousand men and women to find employment. The Masonic Board of Relief assumes charge of all distress and relief calls. Although employment conditions in the city should be considered comparatively good, many applications for positions could not be filled.

* * *

A letter to Service Lodge No. 95, Manila, P. I., from the master of a New Zealand lodge at Paraparaumu, visited by members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, intimates that about 80 per cent of them are members of the Masonic fraternity. From 6000 who applied for service with Commander Byrd was selected a personnel of 82, out of which some 60 are members of the Brotherhood. The additional facts are mentioned that each was chosen on merit and not one knew that the others were Freemasons until the company got together. Commander Byrd is a member of Federal Lodge No. 1, Washington, D. C., and Washington Chapter No. 3, National Sojourners.

* * *

The committee on correspondence of the Grand Lodge of California says of Masonic education that "we believe that the greater part of the new Masons desire to go to school; they want an opportunity to learn what Masonry stands for and what it will be to them. . . . To carry out the program of Masonic education requires the expenditure of money, consistent and voluntary effort, which must continue after the first burst of enthusiasm has died out. The problem cannot be solved in a day, or a year, but is one that will require time, patience and perseverance,' which we are told will accomplish all things. Grand lodges and individual lodges must be in a position to answer the question of the newly-made Mason, 'What is it all about?' with something other than mere platitudes or citing examples from the past."

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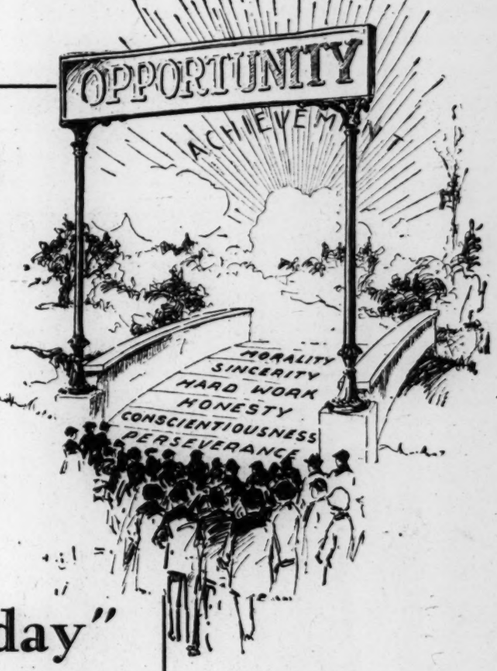

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Winding Road of Gobi Desert Paints Romance to Adventurer

Tales of Mongolian Frontier Lure Lattimore From Wool Office to Caravan Trails—Now Completing Research at Harvard for New Exploration

From a 1600-mile journey over the Gobi Desert by an ancient caravan route which runs the length of Mongolia to the borders of Chinese Turkestan, Owen Lattimore, a young American adventurer, has just returned with interesting tales of his strange exploits.

Mr. Lattimore, who is the son of David Lattimore, professor of Far Eastern civilizations at Dartmouth College, was taken when an infant from Washington, D. C., to China, where, for 20 years, his father was a college professor in the service of the Chinese Government.

Since that time the junior Mr. Lattimore has finished not only his novitiate as an explorer, but also as a lecturer; and as an author he has written of his Mongolian experiences. He was interviewed at his apartment in Cambridge, Mass., where he expects to remain while learning Russian and completing preliminary research work at Widener Library, Harvard University, before leaving for Manchuria, the country he has picked for his next trip of exploration.

Shared Mud-Built Quarters

"Although I was educated in Switzerland and England, still China seemed to have become a vital part of me, and when I had finished school I got work there even though my family had returned to the States," Mr. Lattimore continued.

While working for an exporting firm he was sent up-country to arrange transportation for a consignment of wool.

"I shared the mud-built quarters of a cargo-foreman and his gang, and from them by the light of a twist of cotton in a saucer of oil, I heard more talk of the frontier. We turned in early that night, but I stepped out of the low-ceiled room for a few long breaths of cold clear air before the Mongol dogs were unchained to range the yards all night.

"The stars shone big and bold as I looked up from the gloom below towering stacks of wool and cotton bales. There came on me a feeling that I had known before in other places of interior China—a desire to break with the office life of the fringing coastal ports; to go somewhere a long way off, to countries where men do things as they were done uncounted years ago, because their fathers did things in that way. A few days after returning to Tientsin I gave notice of resignation to my employers."

He was accompanied by the owner of the nine camels, which made up his caravan, and Moses, his Chinese servant, a wily and valiant fellow, who kept his head and his courage no matter what happened.

The route taken by Mr. Lattimore, known to the caravan traders as the Winding Road, is considered the most difficult route in Mongolia, because of the lack of water and grazing and the great desert stretches. Not much of it is known, Mr. Lattimore explains, as the great body of information on Mongolia is compiled from Russian sources, and for this reason almost all the mapping that has been done has been from north to south.

Dawn Starts Caravan Day

For a great part of the time Mr. Lattimore traveled in company with large trading caravans, and in this way got on friendly terms with the men of the desert trade. He lived in the same way, sharing the same food and the same tent, and by the end of the journey he tells us that he was dressed mostly in the same kind of clothes. For these reasons, and because he could speak Chinese and had learned something of their local dialect, these men accepted him as one of themselves, and revealed to him the fascination which their work holds for them.

The day's program on a caravan begins at dawn when the camels are turned out to pasture. At noon, following the one and only meal of a queer cooked dough covered with a more extraordinary sauce, the day's march begins, continuing until after midnight with intermittent halts throughout that time to rest the camels, but covering in all about 25 miles a day.

Men Knit Along the Way

The seasons when caravans are dispatched from Kuei-hua in the greatest numbers are February, when there is time for them to reach the west before the grazing season, and August just after the grazing. A caravan sent out in August, when the camels are at their very best, can sometimes make the round trip before the next grazing season.

It is, however, much more common for a caravan to start in August, make the journey in anything from three to eight months, wait for the grazing season, and start back again the following August.

"When we first started," said Mr. Lattimore, "many of the camels had not finished shedding, and it was an amazing thing to see the men as they knit on the march reach back to the first camel of the file they were leading, pluck a handful of hair from the neck, roll it in their palms into the beginning of a length of yarn, and go on knitting. They say they learned to knit from the White Russian soldiers deported from Chinese Turkestan."

"Part of the magic of Mongolia," Mr. Lattimore concluded, "is in the satisfying joy of simple laziness; the shifting landscapes, the proud distances and swinging marches. Part of it is in learning the tone of men whose crude but tradition-informed manners and society are only a rough balancing of physical needs; in long, idle talking not made brittle by thought, and in longer, idler silences. Part of it was in the luminous, dissevered hours when patches of dreams and memory hung like an unreal veil between me and the more urgent potency of the desert world."

NEW AIRPLANE FLEET TO FLY GREAT LAKES

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of an air transportation company to operate a fleet of flying boats and airplanes between Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo on the Great Lakes is announced.

The new company, known as the Stout-D & C Air Lines, Inc., plans to operate a passenger and express freight service. William B. Stout, identified with the aircraft division of the Ford Motor Company, is a director.

DETROIT WINS BEST FIRE RECORD PRIZE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Detroit has won the grand prize for "the best fire prevention record" for 1928 of the 374 cities participating in the contest sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Fire Waste Council.

"Property loss by fire in the contest cities showed a decrease of $13,559,790," the chamber reported, placing this loss about 20 per cent below the annual average of the cities for the last five years.

Following Mongolia's Camel Trails

Upper Left—Owen Lattimore. Upper Right—A Mongolian Family Before Their House Made of Squares of Felt, the Younger Generation Apparently Averse to Photography. Lower Left—Eldest Son of the House Turning to Jest With Camel Puller. Lower Right—Lattimore Garbed in Greatcoat and Felt Boots for Weather Touching 50 Degrees Below Zero.

Tammany Delays Choice of Chief

Committee of Seven Plans Conference—Influence of Smith Is Seen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new chieftain of Tammany Hall to succeed George W. Olvany will not be picked for two or three weeks, according to Peter J. Dooling, chairman of the committee of seven recently selected by the Tammany organization to confer with Alfred E. Smith, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mayor James J. Walker and Surrogate Robert P. Foley to name the candidate.

Mr. Dooling said that he expected to have his committee meet with Mr. Smith and the others with a view to trying to reach an agreement on a candidate. "The earliest we possibly could expect to have a conference with the four men whom we were directed to consult would be next week," he declared.

"There are no restrictions on candidates to be considered. Of course, there is nothing binding. We do not have to accept the advice and the executive committee does not have to accept our recommendation, but we hope to come to an agreement all around."

It was reported in high Democratic quarters here that the delay in recommending a candidate to the executive committee was on the advice of Mr. Smith, whose influence in the selection of the new Tammany head is becoming more apparent daily.

In these same quarters it was said that Mr. Smith was waiting until the deadlock in the Tammany organization had become complete, when he would step in with a candidate whom he believed would be acceptable.

NEAR EAST COLLEGES GET $1,000,000 OFFER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Edward S. Harkness has offered $1,000,000 toward the endowment fund for Robert College, American University of Beirut, Constantinople Women's College, International College of Smyrna, American College of Sofia and Athens College, Greece, according to announcement just made by the Near East College Association.

The gift is a personal tribute to the late Cleveland H. Dodge, who started the $15,000,000 endowment campaign and is conditional upon completion of the fund by July 1. A total of $2,500,000 is still to be raised. More than 13,000 contributions have been received from graduates and friends of the colleges throughout the world, it was announced.

World's Progress Toward Peace to Be Portrayed in Exhibition

Interdependence of Nations and Contributions of Each to Civilization to Be Illustrated at Meeting of World Federation of Education Associations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans are being formulated for an exhibit of literature, art and crafts illustrating world interdependence and its relation to international peace, to be shown first during the next meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in Geneva, Switz.

After study by the 6000 educators assembled there from various countries this display will be made the source for small traveling exhibits in the United States.

The exhibit is made possible through the efforts and contributions of Mrs. Thomas Andrae of Milwaukee, Wis., who has fostered the Andrae World Interdependence Exhibit Committee, which has held meetings in Washington and New York City, at which preliminary plans were agreed upon.

Director Is Experienced

Miss Elizabeth Watson of New York, who directed exhibits for the Food Administration during the war and has designed educational and technical exhibits for many cities in the United States and Europe, has been made the director of the exhibit.

She is co-operating with Dr. Henry P. Schauffler, in charge of arrangements at Geneva for the World Federation Conference.

The Andrae exhibit will be of a general character showing the interdependence of the nations in economic, technical and cultural fields, the only reference to war being, according to present plans, the implication that war is out of date—intolerable in a closely-knit world organization.

Why the Emphasis on War?

Mrs. Andrae, explaining how the idea for the exhibit came to her, said: "Ordinarily upon leaving a museum with its vast collections, one is too numbed for reflection. However, last October after having spent an afternoon in museum halls, there was for some reason a lively query in my mind: Why should historic exhibits give such preponderant emphasis to matters that have to do with battle?

"The thought ran into a pageant of all the peaceful triumphs of mankind, the milestones that have marked the progress toward present world interdependence. Why should these things not be visualized? Why should we not recognize in them a great adventure?"

Out of this pondering has come the definite idea of an exhibit which may start a line of thought in many spectators looking toward a better appreciation of the products of peace.

DICKENS' FIRST EDITION SOLD

LONDON (AP)—A presentation copy of the first edition of Charles Dickens' novel "A Tale of Two Cities" was sold to Gabriel Wells of New York for £1300 at Southeby's auction rooms. Dickens had inscribed the copy as a gift to the Irish novelist, Charles Lever.

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

The Listener Speaks

THE most impressive part of the program given by the Russian Cathedral Choir of New York, under the direction of Nikolai Vasilieff, in the Eveready Hour at 9 p. m. eastern time, on Tuesday, through NBC stations, was the Easter service made up of Russian liturgical music. Opening with an orchestral prelude, in which a very strong Oriental influence was felt, this service next proceeded to a striking "Invocation," sung in English by James Stanley, basso, which was introduced by a brief woodwind figure. The whole choir, with a prominent bass part, chanted the Lord's Prayer with a feeling of intense reverence and power, and followed it with the One Hundred and Second Psalm. The hour concluded with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Easter Overture," in which the strangely somber nature of the music of the ancient eastern church in Russia gave place to lighter harmonies and melodies verging upon the realm of folk music.

Russian folk music itself was represented in the earlier part of the program when the choir sang a group of these songs. Amongst them was "In the Fields" which in itself seemed to suggest the gamut of emotions reigning at different times in the peasant hearts—from weariness of labor to jovial laughter and family affection. The cheerful note was further emphasized in the traditional "Laughing Song."

Music of the concert type was heard in the orchestra numbers. Tchaikovsky's "Dance Russe" and Rubenstein's "Trepak" were among these, while the former composer's well known "Pilgrims Song" was also introduced as a vocal solo.

The Slavic flavor was carried over into the concert offered by the Curtis Institute of Music immediately after through Columbia stations.

Josephine Jirak, a Kansas City (Kan.) girl, whose voice is a rich and flexible contralto, sang Gretchaninoff's "Over the Steppe," and Judith Poska, violinist from Seattle, played Wieniawski's "Romance." A different eastern influence proceeding into Europe via North Africa with the Moors into Spain was evidenced in Manuel de Falla's "Jota," which was also played by Miss Poska. This ancient dance is said to have been introduced by a Moor whose name it bears to this day. Miss Poska is a student of Zimbalist. D. M.

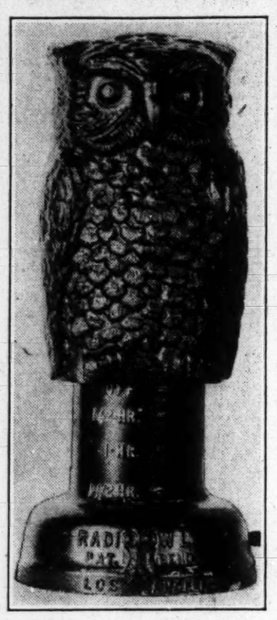
"Tish" Dramatized in 'Empire Builders' Program

A dramatization of one of the famous "Tish" stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart will be the next chapter of "The Empire Builders" over the NBC coast-to-coast system, Monday evening, April 1, at 10:30, eastern time (which is 7:30, Pacific time).

The story tells of the extraordinary adventures of the three sisters in Glacier National Park. Elderly as they were, they learned to ride horseback and to camp out among the mountains. Their adventures with a love-lorn maiden and a party of bandits furnish one of the most amusing episodes in modern fiction.

The Empire Builders include WEAF, WEEI, WTAG, WCSH, WJAR, WTIC, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, KYW, KSD, WOC, WOW, KSTP, WDAF, WTMJ, WEBC, WHAS, WSB, WBT, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WKY, KSL, KPO, KGO, KOMO, KGW, KHQ, WMC, KFI and KOA.

OWL SET WATCHMAN



ONE of the most ingenious novelties, and one with a very useful purpose, that has come to our attention is the Radio Owl, which is made out on the Pacific coast. This is used with battery types of sets. As may be seen from the photograph there is a plunger working up into a cylinder shaped like an owl. This has several marks on it, namely, ½ hour, 1 hour and 1½ hour.

Connected in the A battery lead to a set, the owl may be pushed down until the bottom edge is at the mark for the time desired. The radio receiver will play for just that period and will stop at the end of the desired time. The cylinder, when pushed down, has some sort of an air leakage control and as the air gradually leaks out the owl rises. At the top of its travel it breaks the connection, turning off the set.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Alabama—Tuscaloosa: Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 5.

Florida—Lake Worth: Church Edifice, North Lakeside Drive, near Twentieth Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Georgia—Macon: Rialto Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 31.
Savannah: Lawton Memorial Hall 8:30 p. m., April 2.
Shellman: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
Thomasville: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 4.

Massachusetts—Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., April 5.

New Jersey—Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second and Garden Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

New York—Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 7:45 p. m., March 26. Radiocast Station WOCL, 1340 kilocycles.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 516 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
Ossining: Parthenon Auditorium, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh (Fourth Church): Soldiers' and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

West Virginia—Morgantown: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Radio Play Tests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

AN INTERESTING radiocasting matinée was given at the Lyceum Ladies' Club in London. Four plays were produced, under radiocasting conditions; that is to say, they were read by actors before the microphone, and judged by R. E. Jefferey, producer, and Mr. Gilbert, playreader to the British Broadcasting Corporation, both gentlemen afterward giving helpful criticism of the plays performed.

Of the plays only two were worthy of any consideration, and of those two the best was undoubtedly "The Goose's Feather," by Agnes Crozier Herbertson and "The Hut in the Jungle," by Mabel Constanduros. The latter, despite the fact that it opened with far too much narrative, might possibly radiocast effectively; but "The Goose's Feather" was by far the best play of the afternoon, though it would probably play more effectively on the stage than through the microphone.

It is original, containing some admirable dramatic ideas and situations. But it requires considerable trimming. Compressed into tabloid form and rechristened "Five Minutes" and played for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, it would have been a boon to the music halls of the past. But at present there is not much hope for short plays.

In their interesting criticism at at the close of the performance Messrs. Jefferey and Gilbert referred to the importance of special study of their medium for those writing plays for radiocasting. But it is of no great advantage to visit the studios and see how the plays are produced, the necessary sounds reproduced and so on.

All that is really necessary—and it is essential—is that intending writers should do much listening-in. They will then learn exactly what sounds can be produced, how far the ear is capable of differentiating them and what dramatic effects appeal most effectively through the medium of hearing

It was a most interesting and instructive afternoon, for which a new form of art owes much gratitude to the very wide-awake and listening Lyceum Club. C. F. A.

Majestic Features Leads in Romberg's "New Moon"

Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday, joint stars of the current musical comedy hit "The New Moon," will carry on their stellar partnership in the next Majestic Theater of the Air program over the nation-wide hookup of Columbia, on Sunday evening, Mar. 31, at 9, eastern time, which is 6, coast time.

Although Evelyn Herbert has achieved great success and popularity in operettas and musical shows, it was as a member of the Chicago Grand Opera Company that she made her first appearance on any stage. She had been a protege of Caruso and was in her 'teens when she made this debut. Campanini, the director of the opera company, was generous in his praise of the young singer and predicted a promising operatic career for her. She opened in "La Boheme," singing the rôle of Mimi and scored a veritable triumph but, despite this, she decided that musical comedy would be more to her liking.

It was with the presentation of "Stepping Stones" that Miss Herbert made her first appearance in New York as prima donna, and later came starring rôles in "The Love Song," "Princess Flavia," "My Maryland," "The Red Robe" and in her present musical hit, "The New Moon." Her clear soprano voice is especially suitable for the radio, and in the Majestic Hour she will sing selections from her former successes.

Robert Halliday was born in Scotland and first sang in the London music halls, where he was billed as "The Boy Baritone." Then followed an American vaudeville tour, and leads in the road companies of many musical productions. He and Miss Herbert will sing several of the numbers from "The New Moon," including the popular duet, "Lover, Come Back to Me."

Arnold Johnson and his Majestic Orchestra will supply the music for this program, including some of his own arrangements, and Redferne Hollinshead will sing two numbers, "Lisette" and Victor Herbert's "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life."

Columbia will distribute this program through WABC, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WBBM, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WDBJ, WTAR, WWNC, WDOD, WBRC, WREC, KLRA, KFJF, KRLD, KTSA, WDSU, WCCO, WISN, KLZ, KDYL, KMTR, KYA, KEX, KJR, KGA, and KFH.

Greek Minors to Be Cared For by Government

Measures Are Outlined for the Prevention of Juvenile Crime

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—One of the most important projects which has now been drawn up by the present government and submitted to the Chamber for ratification is that respecting the organization of special tribunals and reformatory institutions for minors.

The education, control and leadership of the youthful generation in Greece has in late years undergone considerable vicissitudes, owing to the exceptional conditions created by the Great War and the disastrous Micrasiatic campaign.

Minors of both sexes, in the terms of the project, are divided into two categories according to age: those between 12 and 16 and those between 16 and 18. These two separate groups are each treated differently according to the physical and psychological conditions of the children. The chief idea is not so much to punish the law-breakers as to save them from becoming liable to all sorts of uplawful acts and practices. The tribunals designed for this purpose have the power to deprive the tutors, guardians or parents of their right of control over these children if it can be proved that they have intentionally contributed toward their corruption.

The punishment for children between 12 and 16 years of age consists of confinement in reformatory schools for a definite period, the duration of the isolation must not be less than six months nor more than 10 years. But if the guilt requires capital punishment or forced labor, the minimum term of imprisonment or isolation is five and the maximum 20 years.

It is proposed that a certain number of reformatory schools shall be established by the State, other schools of this type can be founded by various associations and charitable institutions. The same establishment can house and entertain children of both sexes and the education planned to be given in these schools will be conducted on moral and religious lines.

Special efforts will be made to inspire the children with love of work. Every one of them will be taught at least one trade and the duties of citizenship. Great attention to secure special instruction will be given to those who show particular aptitudes. Associations will be established for the protection of minors as well as to found reformatory schools, elect guardians, and extend their protection to the ex-prisoners of the schools. Besides this a supreme council will be established in Athens to exercise a general supervision over all the above-mentioned institutions.

NEW MEXICAN HIGHWAY TO OPEN UP RICH AREA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICALI, Mex.—A grant of 5,000,000 pesos has been made by the Mexican Federal Government to enable Abelardo Rodriguez, Governor of the northern territory of Baja California, to pave the present gravel highway between Tijuana and Ensenada, on the west coast of the Baja California peninsula.

The new highway will open to general motor travel an area rich in natural resources and a coastline famed for its scenic beauty.

HONORARY DEGREES FOR SCOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Scotland—The list of men and women on whom Aberdeen is to confer honorary degrees includes Roger Fry, artist and art critic. The degree of Doctor of Laws is to be conferred. At St. Andrews University the same degree is to be conferred upon Muirhead Bone, the well-known Scottish artist and etcher.

STOP SENDING EUROPE LOANS, PAISH URGES

America Has Over-Lent, Says British Economist—Advises Lowering of Tariffs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Europe today has borrowed all the money it ought to have borrowed from America, and America has lent nearly all the money it ought to lend. Europe must now, therefore, depend on its own resources, and to capitalize these it must not only produce goods but sell them. In order to sell them in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the new situation, tariffs must be lowered. This is the argument advanced by the Liberal economist and prominent Free Trader, Sir George Paish, in the course of an address given here under the auspices of the Paris section of the League of Nations Union.

Sir George paid eloquent tribute to what the United States had done for Europe since 1914, giving America credit for having voluntarily supplied the food which kept Europe from starving. America has also contributed the credits with which Europe has been to a large extent rebuilt since the war, but America is now at the end of its tether. The Federal Reserve Bank Act introduced after the war commenced permitted American bankers to create more than twice as many loans on the same cash reserve. In place of a 25 per cent gold reserve, the average dropped to 10 per cent, which meant in practice that these bankers were able to grant credits to 10 times the amount of actual money sent back from Europe. Credits were given up to some $40,000,000,000, and the result is that practically the whole of the credit margin allowed by law has been used up. The available cash reserves for such purposes in the Federal Reserve Banks are thus exhausted, and America is in a condition of financial stringency.

An additional reason for the restricted foreign credit, according to Sir George, is that the amount of new issues in the United States has been so extremely large. Many have been obliged to buy and sell on credit to obtain their requirements. It is well that America should call a halt in loaning abroad, for it is not good business for people to borrow when they should not borrow. Europe has recovered in a way which no one imagined possible, but it has accomplished this by borrowing, and the question now arises as to how it is to meet its obligations? Clearly, not by more borrowing. A new stage has come by virtue of budget and currency stabilization in most of the European countries, and it is time Europe shouldered its responsibilities and is allowed to repay out of its own productiveness.

Europe requires today more raw material and food than ever before, and there is as well the very large sum to be paid, Sir George pointed out, as interest alone on the sinking fund of the capital borrowed. Europe must, in fact, now manufacture double the pre-war quantity of goods to meet these obligations. It must sell to the whole world, and yet the world is unwilling to buy. The one existing solution, he concluded, was that the artificial barriers between the human races must be done away with, and then the world would rise as it has never risen before.

MARYLAND TO SPEND $25,000,000 ON ROADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—During the next two years $25,000,000 will be spent for new highways, bridges and road maintenance in this State, the largest sum ever appropriated for a two-year period for these purposes.

It is one-fourth of the amount which has been spent on Maryland highways during the past 20 years. Of this sum nearly $24,000,000 will be spent by the State and $1,500,000 will be the contribution of the Federal Government.

BUCHAREST LOWERS TAXICAB FARES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Taxicab fares in Bucharest, already cheap, have been still further reduced. At the beginning of the hire according to the new rate the meter registers 12 lei and for every additional third of a kilometer thereafter 4 lei.

This means that the first mile costs 32 lei and every mile after that 20 lei. That is 19 cents for the first mile and 12 cents for the others. Rumania has a large number of oil wells, so that gasoline is cheap.

Native of Jedburgh Gives Queen of Scots' Watch to House Where She Dwelt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JEDBURGH, Scotland—A watch believed to have been carried by Mary Queen of Scots on a memorable journey on horseback from Jedburgh to Hermitage Castle has just been given to Jedburgh. The donor is William Pott, who, though a native of Jedburgh, resides in the Transvaal. At the time when the town acquired the house in which Queen Mary lived when in Jedburgh, the provost announced that articles of historical interest would be welcome in furnishing the house suitably. There has been a generous response, and this last gift of the royal inmate's watch is an interesting addition.

It is supposed that the ring of the Queen's watch got broken and, dropping to the ground, was lost. Two hundred years afterward it was picked up by a shepherd, having been unearthed by a mole. The Queen's Mire was on the estate of the present donor's grandfather, the laird of Dod.

The watch is octagonal in shape, and measures 1½ inches by 1¼ inches; the ring is missing, and the hinged back and cover are somewhat damaged. The dial is in a good state of preservation. The hour figures are perfectly clear, indeed the watch shows evidences of delicate carving and fine workmanship generally. It is of French manufacture and dates back to 1550.

Ginger Jellied Fruits

IDA BAILEY ALLEN, Founder and President of the National Radio Home-Makers Club, will broadcast this recipe for the American Sugar Refining Company at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WNAC.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
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Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. taoin taion etaoin etaoin taoinn
1. Spain.
2. 800,000.
3. The use of "we" or "I."
4. Wyoming.
5. Ninety-five per cent.

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An Easter Message

Easter time brings joy to all,
And when it comes we hear the call
Of the Robin red breast singing bright,
And the Easter lily dressed in white.

I hear a whisper soft and low,
It makes my heart just overflow,
To see these flowers and plants so true
Then why not take some home with you?

Come in, we say, and see the rest,
Each little plant in its Easter dress,
By this we know that spring is born,
So we wish you joy this Easter morn.

—H. N. SCHAFF.

Easter Sunday, March 31st

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BRITISH SEEK TO STOP SALE OF EVIL BOOKS

Deputation Waits on Home Secretary Who Gives Rather Negative Response

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—One hundred members of the London Public Morality Council, including many women and clergymen, whose recent appeal to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, for legislation to purify the British literary market, met with a sympathetic but rather negative response, appear to be quite undaunted by the result of their preliminary crusade against immoral books and plays. They intend to continue their endeavor to protect the youth of England from the growing menace of evil dramatic productions and objectionable fiction.

Sir William, in replying to the deputation which was led by Archibald Allen, chairman of the council, made it clear that he is opposed to censorship and that the law as it stands, in his opinion, is adequate to deal with offending authors or publishers.

He declared that he preferred to make a further effort in cleansing British bookstalls before considering any alteration in the law.

The publication of evil books, said the Home Secretary, was a sign of moral degradation, but they would not be written if they were not bought. It was the body which the deputation represented, he continued, who could make public opinion, beginning with the children, realize that the purchase and reading of those things was just as much of a moral offense as to break any of the laws of the Decalogue.

Mr. Allen thanked Sir William for listening to the deputation, but expressed himself as a little disappointed that the Home Secretary could not see his way to immediate remedial legislation.

"So far as the youth of the country is concerned, these people are poisoning the world," said Mr. Allen, who quoted a resolution saying that the council were of opinion that legislation should be promoted providing that any person knowingly selling objectionable books or printed matter to young persons under 18 should be punished under summary jurisdiction if such books or publications were calculated to corrupt the morals of the young.

Dame Beatrix Lyall, as head of the Diocesan Mothers' Union, said she felt "increasingly the harm such books and leaflets were doing to young people." Others in the deputation included the Bishop of Willesden, Cecil Chapman, a former London magistrate; the Rev. Thomas Nightingale of the Free Church Council, and representatives from the Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, the Girls' Friendly Society and the National Union of Teachers.

Where Modern Power Plant Will Dominate Historic Waters of River Jordan

VIEW OF WORKS AT TEL OR

While the peaceful stream of the famous river winds around the foothills on the left, the works of an electric corporation are seen developing on the right. This is the site of the first Jordan powerhouse with its pressure basin in Transjordan territory. The waters of the Yarmuk and Jordan Rivers will be caught behind dams and used to generate 24,000 horsepower.

BALUCHISTAN KHAN FORBIDS SLAVE TRADE

Ruler Publishes Decree Abolishing Evil Throughout His Territory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—During the year under review the most important event in Baluchistan was the carrying into effect of the Khan's decree abolishing slavery throughout his dominion, writes Lieut.-Col. H. B. St. John, agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in his annual report of the agency. The turning of agricultural slaves into tenants and the liberation of their wives and families proceeded without difficulty, but the freeing of domestic slaves was not so easily achieved. On the whole, the liberation of slaves of every description has been both successful and complete.

Both the Marri and Bugti Sumandars followed the example of Kalat and agreed to the abolition of slavery within their tribal territories. The majority of these slaves were descendants of captives taken in warfare and their social condition had sunk very low.

With the exception of some damage done on one or two occasions to the Indo-European telegraph line by transborder men, the condition of affairs on the Persian border, he adds, was generally satisfactory. The emigration of a number of Rinds into Persia as a protest against the Khan of Kalat's order abolishing slavery was met by prompt action on the part of the political agent and the Mekram Levy Corps, with the result that the majority of emigrants returned to their homes before the end of the year.

In Zhob the border was exceptionally free from disturbances. This immunity from Wazir raiding is attributed to the recent introduction of a system whereby no Wazir is permitted to enter the Zhob without a permit issued by a political officer. The gradual extensions of the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman Railway which is now open as far as Killa Saiffulla, supplied employment for a large number of tribesmen.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY FOR ALL RUSSIA IN FOUR YEARS

Soviets Plan to Compensate for Intensive Work of New Machines by Shorter Day

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — "New machinery usually requires a man to work faster and more intently," said A. Dogadov, secretary of the Trade Union Council, in an interview. "Sometimes now, when we introduce new machines and require higher rates of output, the workers remind us that in prewar times we Communists would advocate strikes against new machines. But, of course, our argument is that the profits now go for the benefit of the state and not for the enrichment of the private owner.

"Moreover, the hours of labor are being cut down. We now have a legal eight-hour day, with six and seven-hour work for a number of the workers employed underground and in especially exacting occupations. Over a year ago the Government decided to introduce seven hours as the normal working day, and 15 per cent of our factory workers are already on this seven-hour day, which will become universal after another four years."

He said one of the main benefits of trade union membership was priority in obtaining employment. Moreover, he declared: "The trade union membership booklet entitles the holder to reduced rent and taxes and gives preference in applying for admission to schools and universities."

Trade unions in Russia are quite different from the same organizations in other countries in their objectives and functions. The policy of class struggle, of strikes for higher wages and easier working conditions, practiced by Communists in foreign countries, is not applied in the Soviet Union. Here the working class is regarded as the ruling power and strikes are regarded either as counter-revolutionary manifestations or as due to misunderstandings, which must be liquidated.

The private factory owner has almost disappeared under the Soviet economic system; and "labor" and "capital" are closely united through the common direction of the Communist Party. Ninety per cent of the managers of state undertakings and practically all the responsible executives of the large state trusts and syndicates are Communists; and this is also true of the heads of trade unions and of the great majority of their more important officials. While it sometimes happens that the Communist head of a trust and the Communist head of a trade union become involved in a prolonged argument, the discipline which the party imposes on both almost invariably prevents this argument from ending in a strike or a lockout.

There are 11,060,400 trade union members in the Soviet Union. Trade unions in Russia include classes of people who as a rule are scantily represented in the unions of other countries.

KANDY MAY BUILD CEYLON UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A university for Ceylon at Kandy has been recommended by the Ceylon University commission, whose report has just been issued. The total cost is estimated at a little over 10,000,000 rupees, while the annual recurring expenditure is estimated at 1,230,000 rupees.

The commission is of opinion that the financial sacrifices involved in the formidable cost of the proposed institution ought to prove remunerative in their effect upon the character, intellect, and capacity for public service of the students who come under its influence.

BRITAIN IMPORTING MORE RUSSIAN OIL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Figures showing that the imports of oil from Russia have more than trebled since 1924, were given by H. G. Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, replying to a question in the House of Commons recently. In 1913 the total figure was 38,291,000 gallons.

In 1922 the import was 8,802,000 gallons, and in the following year 12,487,000 gallons. From then onward they have been respectively 36,115,000 gallons for 1924, 92,036,000 for 1925, 103,181,000 for 1926, and 93,054,000 for 1927 (the year of the police raid on Arcos, which resulted in closing down the Soviet Embassy in Great Britain.) The provisional figure for 1928 is 128,004,000 gallons.

HIGH SCAFFOLDERS GET HIGHER WAGE

Repairs of Houses of Parliament to Take 12 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Scaffolders engaged in the work of renovating the exterior of the Houses of Parliament, on account of the height at which they were called upon to work have been granted 2d. an hour above the normal rate, made retrospective from the date their work began.

After consultation with the Fine Arts Commission and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research it had been decided that the right stones to use were Clipsham and Kelton.

When they had finished the two bays of the south front overlooking the Victoria Tower Gardens, said the Undersecretary, they would have gained more experience. And in the meantime the scaffolding had been rising round the central Tower and he hoped that it would be finished very soon. He did not expect that the work of renovation would be completed for about 12 years.

ENGLISH BOOKS FOUND POPULAR IN STOCKHOLM

Foreign Correspondence of Large Swedish Firms Is in That Language

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — An investigation made by the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, one of Stockholm's evening papers, as to what language is used in practical business life by Swedes in their dealings with foreigners, gave the surprising discovery that nearly every fourth Stockholmer speaks, or at least understands, English. A visit to a number of banks and import and export firms shows that the correspondence is in English in 70 cases out of 100.

English is now heard over the radio, on the gramophone and in the "talkies," the Swedes no longer asking for translations. English literature is also read much more than formerly in Sweden. Modern American literature is at present the best seller of all. The new City Library reports that modern English and American books are continually asked for and a great number of magazines and newspapers in English.

In the College of Stockholm such courses as natural science, astronomy, mathematics and physics require the use of literature from America and England, whereas French and German works in these subjects are less studied.

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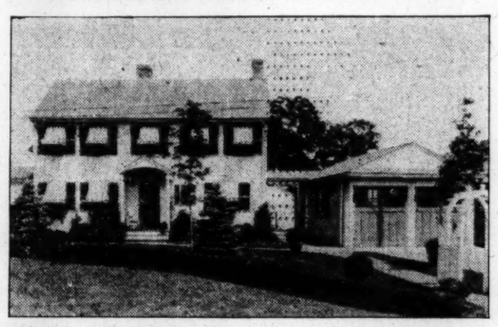

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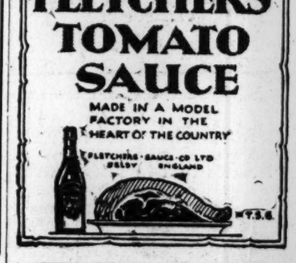

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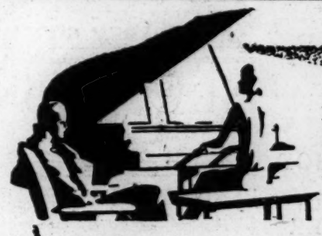

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Regd. Mark

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

FINAL FENCING ROUND CLOSE

Fenceoff Is Required to Settle Issue in Favor of Washington Square

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The épée team of the Washington Square fencers, after a hard struggle in the final round, which lasted almost two hours, and involved a fence off and much protesting and discussion of the rules, just managed to win the United States senior championship at the J. Sanford Saltus Club of the French Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night. The final contender was the Fencers' Club team, and the first final was even at four wins each and a fence off, while the second was won on the final bout, after that had also been fenced over, following a protest and disallowance. The seven teams competing were as follows:

New York A. C.—George H. Breed, C. C. Shears, J. C. Schaeffer.
Pennsylvania A. C.—Philadelphia—Daniel Gaudin. Morton Bookler, Charles F. Kolb.
Boston A. C.—E. H. Lane. James P. Parker Jr. and E. L. Lane.
J. Sanford Saltus Club—Charles Weir, Marcel Pasche, Edward Meylan.
New York University—E. H. Sorensen, Miguel A. De Capriles, Max Kapner.
The Fencers Club—Regis H. Gaillard, Charles Lamar, R. D. Elwell.
Washington Square Fencers—Pieter Mijer, Kyohei Inukai, Francesco Bianco.

On the first preliminary strip, Pennsylvania A. C. defeated New York A. C. 5—3; on the second, Boston, A. A. was victor over Saltus Club, 4—1, with two double touches, and on the third, Fencers Club defeated New York University, 5—2. Washington Square Fencers had a bye.

The first semifinal resulted in a victory for Washington Square over Boston A. A. 5—3, while Fencers Club eliminated Pennsylvania A. C., 5—1.

Then the real struggle began. Mijer and Gaillard fought to a double touch in the first bout, and the next, eight were evenly divided, with Inukai winning the last bout from Gaillard. This made it necessary to start all over again. This time no double touches interfered, but the last bout, once more between Inukai and Gaillard, lasted over 15 minutes, in actual fencing, with 15 minutes more of discussion, as Gaillard ran off the strip once as he was being touched, and after lengthy talks between the judges, the director and the bout committee, it was decided that the bout must be started over again. But this time the touch by Inukai was held valid, and the struggle ended. The summary:

NATIONAL ÉPÉE CHAMPIONSHIPS
Final Round

Pieter Mijer, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Lamar.
Kyohei Inukai, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Elwell and Gaillard.
Francesco Bianco, Washington Square Fencers, defeated Gaillard.
Charles Lamar, Fencers Club, defeated Inukai and Bianco.
R. D. Elwell, Fencers Club, defeated Bianco and Mijer.
R. H. Gaillard, Fencers Club, double touched with Mijer.

Fenceoff

Pieter Mijer defeated Gaillard, Lamar and Elwell.
Kyohei Inukai defeated Elwell and Gaillard.
Charles Lamar defeated Inukai and Bianco.
R. D. Elwell defeated Bianco.
R. H. Gaillard defeated Bianco.

DUTCH AWARD OLYMPIC MEDALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch committee for the Olympic Games of 1928 has decided to offer a commemorative medal to all those who took part in the Olympic Games held last year in Amsterdam. In addition to the actual competitors, medals will be awarded to members of committees, officials, and all who aided toward the success of the festival. The medal has been designed by the well-known Dutch die-cutter J. C. Wienecke, and was struck by Messrs Gerritsen & van Kempen of Zeist, Holland.

Yale Aquatic Teams Harder Pressed in Championships

Swimmers Again Capture Title With Rutgers Pressing Hard, While Annapolis Academy Wrests Waterpolo Title From the Elis

INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION

Swimming

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Yale	8	0	324	172	1.000
Rutgers	7	1	335	160	.875
Syracuse	6	2	306	190	.750
Dartmouth	5	3	277	219	.625
Princeton	4	4	281	215	.500
Annapolis	3	5	256	240	.375
Pennsylvania	2	6	217	279	.250
City College	1	7	126	369	.125
Columbia	0	8	109	387	.000

Waterpolo

Annapolis	8	0	452	99	1.000
Yale	7	1	405	146	.875
Princeton	5	3	266	208	.625
Pennsylvania	4	4	228	250	.500
Syracuse	4	4	172	230	.500
Columbia	3	5	210	376	.375
Dartmouth	2	6	209	334	.250
City College	2	6	220	311	.250
Rutgers	1	7	163	361	.125

With Yale University successfully defending its team swimming championship, and the United States Naval Academy capturing the waterpolo championship for the first time in history, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship race for 1928-1929 was one of the very best that this organization has ever held. There were nine colleges competing for the titles this winter, Rutgers University being the newcomer.

It is nothing new for Yale to win the swimming championship as the Elis have held it every year since 1925, but the fact that Yale was hard pressed to defend the honor this winter, together with its inability to defend the waterpolo title which it had also held since 1925, made the battle for the titles better than usual. Rutgers College, with the Olympic star, George H. Kojac '31, scoring from 7 to 12 points in every meet he took part in, gave the Blue its greatest battle in swimming, and it was only after the relay race had been awarded to Yale that the Elis could again claim the title. As most of the Rutgers point scorers are sophomores, Yale is going to be even harder pressed next winter.

Columbia experienced the poorest year it has had in swimming in some time, the Blue and White failing to win a single meet, while College of the City of New York, which has generally been at the bottom of the standing, escaped that position by defeating Columbia. Dartmouth finished fourth, largely through the individual efforts of Capt. John W. Bryant '29. The results of the games:

Yale	31	Rutgers	21
Yale	41	Syracuse	21
Yale	36	Dartmouth	26
Yale	38	Princeton	24
Yale	44	Annapolis	18
Yale	37	Pennsylvania	25
Yale	45	City College	17
Yale	52	Columbia	10
Rutgers	48	Syracuse	14
Rutgers	41	Dartmouth	21
Rutgers	25	Princeton	27
Rutgers	43	Annapolis	19
Rutgers	45	Pennsylvania	17
Rutgers	40	City College	21
Rutgers	52	Columbia	10
Syracuse	45	Dartmouth	17
Syracuse	41	Princeton	21
Syracuse	33	Annapolis	29
Syracuse	47	Pennsylvania	15
Syracuse	54	City College	8
Syracuse	51	Columbia	11
Dartmouth	32	Princeton	30
Dartmouth	41	Annapolis	21
Dartmouth	42	Pennsylvania	20
Dartmouth	50	City College	12
Dartmouth	48	Columbia	14
Princeton	40	Annapolis	22
Princeton	36	Pennsylvania	26
Princeton	52	City College	10
Princeton	51	Columbia	11
Annapolis	42	Pennsylvania	20
Annapolis	51	City College	11
Annapolis	54	Columbia	8
Pennsylvania	48	City College	14
Pennsylvania	46	Columbia	16
City College	33	Columbia	29

Annapolis went through the waterpolo series without a defeat, Princeton giving the Midshipmen their hardest battle when they won by only four points—22 to 18. Yale won all of its games except the one with the Midshipmen. Rutgers won only one game, and that was against Syracuse by a score of 25 to 20. The results of the games:

Annapolis	46	Yale	28
Annapolis	32	Princeton	18
Annapolis	69	Pennsylvania	15
Annapolis	42	Syracuse	5
Annapolis	82	Columbia	9
Annapolis	80	Dartmouth	3
Annapolis	50	City College	14
Annapolis	71	Rutgers	7
Yale	54	Princeton	9
Yale	35	Pennsylvania	17
Yale	70	Syracuse	13
Yale	62	Columbia	14
Yale	68	Dartmouth	14
Yale	47	City College	24

Yale	41	Rutgers	9
Pennsylvania	33	Princeton	25
Columbia	41	Pennsylvania	32
Syracuse	28	Pennsylvania	10
Pennsylvania	30	Dartmouth	20
Pennsylvania	38	City College	31
Pennsylvania	53	Rutgers	11
Princeton	22	Syracuse	11
Princeton	54	Columbia	31
Princeton	44	Dartmouth	17
Princeton	47	City College	21
Princeton	47	Rutgers	19
Syracuse	26	Columbia	11
Syracuse	38	Dartmouth	20
Syracuse	31	City College	30
Rutgers	25	Syracuse	20
Columbia	35	Dartmouth	34
City College	46	Columbia	19
Columbia	50	Rutgers	40
Dartmouth	53	City College	13
Dartmouth	48	Rutgers	26
City College	31	Rutgers	26

For the second year in succession Bryant heads the individual scoring standard with 86 points to his credit. The meet with Rutgers was the only one in which he did not score double figures and he had 8 to his credit in that one. In all the others he scored 10 or 12 points each. Last year he headed the list with 77 points.

That Kojac did not finish first is probably due to his not competing in the first meet of the year. Rutgers met City College in that meet and there is no doubt but what he could have scored 12 points in that meet, which would have given him a total of 87 points, as he scored 75 in the seven in which he took part. In four of his meets he made 12 points, in two of them 10 and in the other, which was against Columbia, 7. He would have scored 12 points against Yale had his relay team not been disqualified through no fault of his.

Third place goes to Winton Mergott '29, Syracuse, who made 73 points. Mergott was eleventh in 1928 with 37 points and first in 1927 with 65. The full list of scorers:

Swimmer, Class, College	Points
Capt. J. W. Bryant '29, Dartmouth	86
G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers	76
Winston Mergott '29, Syracuse	73
W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis	60
E. A. Teaf '30, Pennsylvania	60
J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse	53
W. A. Turner Jr. '30, Princeton	49
R. L. Cannon '30, Syracuse	48
E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton	38
John Howland Jr. '30, Yale	37
R. F. Crist '29, Annapolis	36
Capt. Theodore Webster '29, Syracuse	32
Capt. George Saseen '30, Pennsylvania	32
C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis	31
J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers	30
R. C. Johnson '29, Rutgers	29
J. S. Bleecker '29, Pennsylvania	29
M. A. Glascock '30, Yale	29
E. G. Cahill '30S, Yale	29
J. H. Brooks Jr '30, Princeton	29
W. C. T. Gainor '30, Columbia	29
H. A. Loeb '29, Princeton	28
N. M. Millard '30S, Yale	28
D. E. Engdahl '30, Syracuse	28
W. C. Ridgeway Jr. '29, Princeton	27
S. P. Combs '30, Syracuse	26
G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers	26
T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers	26
E. F. Tilley '29, Rutgers	26
J. C. Hubbard '29, Dartmouth	25
William McCaw '29, Dartmouth	24
W. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania	23
S. M. Alexander '30, Annapolis	23
Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale	22
C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania	22
D. B. Herman '29, City College	22
J. M. Jelenko '30, Rutgers	21
F. J. Garris '31, Rutgers	20
Capt. P. B. Gretsch '29, City College	20
R. H. Leigh '29, Dartmouth	20
B. VanD. Hedges Jr '30, Princeton	19
Julius Karachefsky '30, City College	18
W. H. Birnie '30, Dartmouth	18
William Marquette '31, Rutgers	18
R. L. Messimer Jr. '31, Yale	18
F. S. Burkhardt '31, Dartmouth	17
H. D. W. McClure '31, Columbia	17
J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers	17
Alfred Uihlein Jr. '31, Princeton	17
Myron Steffer '30, City College	16
Lester Rapaport '30, Yale	16
Ernest O'Bierne '30, Annapolis	16
D. E. Dallman '30, Annapolis	15
F. P. McCord '31, Dartmouth	15
C. C. Shenk '30, Princeton	15
T. C. Baer '29, Princeton	15
W. S. Manuel '30, Yale	15
Capt. D. J. Creem '30, Rutgers	15
L. M. Sutherland '31, Syracuse	15
John Kraft '29, Columbia	14
Benjamin Coe '29, Annapolis	14
H. G. Sanchez '30, Annapolis	14
Capt. J. A. Pope '29, Yale	14
R. M. Owen Jr. '30, Yale	14
M. H. McConnell Jr. '30, Pennsylvania	13
G. M. Kaplan '31, Pennsylvania	13
L. M. Prince Jr. '31, Columbia	13
Irving Goldman '30, City College	13
N. E. McGrath '30, Dartmouth	13
W. E. Steers '30, Dartmouth	13
J. P. Gaillard '31, Princeton	12
R. C. Hough '30, Pennsylvania	12
C. J. Obersit '30, Columbia	11
R. F. Sandman '30, Syracuse	11
Walter Cronan '31, City College	11
A. K. Shenk '30, Princeton	9
J. E. Kelly '31, City College	9
E. B. Paine '31, Yale	9
E. C. Leedy Jr. '31S, Yale	9
D. B. Hardenbergh Jr. '30, Yale	9
D. H. Clement '31, Yale	9
C. T. Cowperthwait Jr. '29, Penn	9
R. B. Faure '29, Columbia	8
E. B. Hooper '31, Annapolis	8
C. S. McAllister Jr. '31, Dartmouth	8
C. D. Mercer '30, Yale	8
C. E. Simmons '30, Dartmouth	7
Murray Gartner '31, City College	7
G. H. Bostok Jr. '31, Rutgers	7
M. H. Simons '30, Annapolis	7
J. T. Hollis '31, Syracuse	6
R. G. Vinal '31, Syracuse	6
E. K. Djerf '30, Rutgers	6
G. C. Smith '31, Yale	6
C. R. Hogen '29, Yale	6
A. H. Spiegel '31, Dartmouth	6
R. B. Chase '31, Dartmouth	6
J. A. Woodruff '30, Annapolis	6
C. G. Zug Jr. '31, Yale	5
F. E. Nyce Jr. '30, Yale	5
P. F. Partington '31S, Yale	5
W. M. Swoop '31, Yale	5
J. C. Kline Jr. '29, Yale	5
L. A. Cooperman '31, City College	5
E. M. Hennessey '31, Syracuse	5
M. B. Smith '31, Rutgers	5
E. R. Buffington '30, Rutgers	5
K. B. Michael '29, Dartmouth	5
P. H. Ashworth '31, Annapolis	5
F. M. Reeder '30, Annapolis	5
Frank Bowden '29, Columbia	5
Lot Ensey '30, Annapolis	4
R. L. Massingill '31, Annapolis	4
G. A. Scheller '30, Dartmouth	4
F. W. Loeser '31, Yale	4
R. G. Smith '29, Princeton	4
A. O. Willauer '30, Princeton	4
D. H. Robinson '30, Princeton	4
C. W. Riley '31, Syracuse	3
F. R. Barnitz '30, Rutgers	3
G. E. Garland '30, Rutgers	3
L. W. Harrison '30, Rutgers	3
Irving Levine '30, Yale	3
F. A. Spencer '29, Yale	3
T. V. Hynes Jr. '29, Yale	3
W. H. Cleveland '30, Yale	3
R. G. Olmstead '31, Yale	3
L. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton	3
W. F. Mountain '32, Princeton	3
E. K. Green '31, Princeton	3
L. B. Rogers '29, Dartmouth	3
E. B. Grantham '30, Annapolis	3
L. F. Ryan '31, Columbia	3
Adolf Gobel Jr. '31, Columbia	3
Dominico Savoia '30, Columbia	3
E. W. Young Jr. '30, City College	2
Irving Radinowitz '32, City College	2
R. D. Howse '30, Yale	2
R. M. Sprague '29, Dartmouth	2
J. W. Irving '29, Dartmouth	2
R. M. Cukor '31, Dartmouth	2
F. E. Hadnot '31, Pennsylvania	2
W. S. Lusby '31, Pennsylvania	2
L. O. Mathews '30, Annapolis	2
J. F. Tatom '30, Annapolis	2
C. B. Booth '29, Columbia	2
H. O. Rose '31, Rutgers	1
P. J. Simonson '31, Rutgers	1
Charles Winner '31, City College	1
W. R. Bryant '30, Princeton	1
J. W. Kaine '31, Princeton	1
J. A. Ball '29, Dartmouth	1
J. E. Sisson '30, Annapolis	1
M. A. Myers '30, Columbia	1

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More Than 12,000 in Amateur Body

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Winnipeg, Man.

MORE than 12,000 hockey players performed in organized associations under jurisdiction of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association during the 1928-29 season, it was shown at the opening session of the association's annual meeting Tuesday.

The increase in registrations amounted to more than 500 over the previous season and more players than ever before played under the national parent body's banner during the last year. Registrar W. A. Hewitt of Toronto reported that 12,281 players were signed on various teams in the nine provinces, compared to 11,709 in 1928.

NEW HAVEN EAGLES BEAT PROVIDENCE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF (Semifinal)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst
New Haven	1	0	0	3	1
Providence	0	0	1	1	3

(Two games—total goals to count.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Eagles upset the Providence Reds here Tuesday night by the unexpected score of 3 to 1 in a strenuously contested battle that found the third-place Eagles defeating the second-place Reds by a margin of two goals in the first game of the playoff to decide which team will face the Boston Tigers in the finals for the Canadian-American Hockey League title. The Eagles won the game despite the fact that the Reds led the attack and were on the offensive practically all the way.

New Haven scored one goal in each period, Hughes scoring two of the goals and Holmes making the other goal for the winning six. Larochelle, who scored for the losers in the second period, made the losing team's only score.

Hughes scored late in the first period for the first goal of the game, at 15m. 19s. Holmes, after 5m. 10s. of the second period, made the score 2 to 0 in New Haven's favor. Larochelle put the Reds in the game with a goal at 7m. 16s. in the second period, but this ended the scoring for the Rhode Island six and New Haven made sure of the victory when Hughes made his second goal of the game at 10m. 57s. in the final period.

The game and the two-goal victory of the Eagles, unexpected as it was, gave them a decided advantage over the Reds, who must win by more than two goals in the next meeting of the teams if they expect to meet Boston in the finals. The summary:

NEW HAVEN	PROVIDENCE
Massecar, Chouinard, lw	rw, Gagnon, Gaudreault
Barry, Holmes, c	c, C. Chapman, Lesieur
Hughes, Boucher, Burmister, rw	lw, Hart, Harrington
Bowcher, Himes, ld	rd, Wilcox, Larochelle
Speyer, Himes, rd	ld, Faulkus
Forbes, g	g, Murray

Score—New Haven 3, Providence 1. Goals—Hughes 2, Holmes for New Haven; Larochelle for Providence. Referees—W. A. Shaver and D. A. Ritchie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

DANE DOES NOT FAVOR WORLD TITLE EVENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHHAGEN—The chairman of the "Danish Ball Games Union," Consul-General Louis Ostrup, has published a long and weighty article in connection with the forthcoming congress in Madrid, where the question of the formation of a world's championship for association football will be the fore. He thinks that much work should yet be done within the different countries before such a championship is decided upon, and that if it materializes, it must comprise only amateurs.

Mr. Ostrup puts forward the proposal that if a world's championship for amateur football players were to be instituted, it would be better as a start to divide the world into districts, comprising countries located close to each other. These countries should play against one another, and the best of them, or the two best, could meet the best in adjacent groups the following year and play for the world's championship.

PENNSYLVANIA CREW TO TRY NEW COURSE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—University of Pennsylvania's oarsmen will try out a new course on the Delaware River, Coach Callow announced.

Conditions on the Schuylkill River where the Red and Blue crews have trained for more than 25 years, continue to become worse, Callow said. Recently a new shell and several slips were demolished when the Schuylkill overflowed its banks, while submerged logs always hold the prospect of danger. The longest course available in the Schuylkill is but three miles, and Callows said the heavy mud in the river hampered the progress of the oarsmen.

The new course is a seven-mile stretch of deep water, starting at the Morelton Inn, near Torresdale. Should it prove satisfactory, the Schuylkill practice course may be abandoned permanently.

MASS. TECH ELECTS WELLS

The gymnastic team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology elected D. Q. Wells '30 captain for the next year. Wells is the present Eastern Intercollegiate Gym League champion on the high bar, winning this title in the championship meet held at Penn State last Saturday.

WITTMER TO CAPTAIN PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Edward O. Wittmer '30 of Southampton, N. Y., was elected captain of next year's Princeton University basketball team here. He has played two years on the football and basketball teams and one season on the baseball team.

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VOIGT TAKES LEAD IN OPEN TOURNEY

Horton Smith Tied for Runnerup Position With Armour

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—George J. Voigt, Washington (D. C.) amateur, took the lead in the North and South open golf tournament here by negotiating 36 holes on the rugged Pinehurst Country Club course in 139, Tuesday.

Five strokes behind came T. D. Armour of Detroit, last year's runner-up, and Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo., who crossed the halfway mark in 144 to start the second day's play, tied for second place.

Trailing the leaders in order were W. J. Mehlhorn of New York, who made a fine bid for the lead in the afternoon but turned in a 145 for the day; William Burke of Westport, N. Y., defending champion, with a 146, and Jack Forrester, Oradell (N. J.) professional, who polled a 146.

Most of the favorites fared poorly. J. C. Farrell, United States open champion, tied for sixteenth place with two others at 151 Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, had a 149 to tie with Emmett French of Youngstown, O., for tenth place.

L. H. Diegel of Tia Juana, Mexico, Canadian open and P. G. A. champion, took 150 to tie with three others for twelfth place. C. R. Somerville, Canadian amateur champion, finished on even terms with Joseph Turnesa, of Elmsford, N. Y. and A. Houghton of Washington, for seventh place with 148's.

To finish the day in front, Voigt shot the best round of the morning and the second best for the afternoon. He gathered in seven birdies in the morning for his 69 and one birdie and an eagle to round out his card of 70 in the afternoon. The Washington star dropped a 15-foot putt on the home green.

Horton Smith, whose brilliant performance in the La Gorce open at Miami last week, made him a favorite to win at Pinehurst, needed 74 strokes on the morning round, but in the afternoon came back strong with 11 consecutive fours and a 70 for the 18 holes.

COAST BALL TEAMS OFF WITH FLOURISH

First Minor League Opening of Season Well Attended

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
Sacramento	1	0	1.000
Mission	1	0	1.000
Portland	1	0	1.000
Hollywood	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Seattle	0	1	.000
Oakland	0	1	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY

Los Angeles 15, Seattle 4.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 6.
Portland 3, San Francisco 2.
Mission 7, Oakland 4.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—First of the circuits of organized baseball to get under way, the Pacific Coast League opened the 1929 season with a flourish Tuesday that coaxed out some 52,000 fans to watch four games in California cities.

Favorites came through as expected in three games, while the upset of the day was the 3-to-2 defeat at San Francisco of the Seals, 1928 champions, by the Portland Beavers. John Knight, righthander, held the Seals to three hits, meanwhile scoring the winning run himself on Hillis's single in the eighth. A crowd of about 15,000 persons attended.

At Oakland 12,000 saw the San Francisco Mission defeat Oakland, 7 to 4. The Mission hit Howard Craghead, young right-hander, early and rushed over six runs before he was taken out.

The heavy-hitting Los Angeles outfit overwhelmed the invading Seattle Indians with a barrage of hits to win 15 to 4, bunching 16 hits off three pitchers. Schulmarich, centerfielder, and Robert Jones, third baseman, hit home runs for Los Angeles, and Barbee, right fielder, knocked one out for Seattle. The attendance was about 13,000.

In a thrilling see-saw affair before an attendance of 12,000 the Sacramento Senators topped Hollywood, 8 to 6. Henry Severeid, Sacramento catcher, opened the eighth with a home run that tied the score at 6 to 6 and the Senators scored two more to win the contest.

INTERNATIONAL ICE HOCKEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The international ice hockey team of the Berlin Skating Club won two matches against a representative London team put together by the British Ice Hockey Association, the first with 5 to 3 goals, the second with 2 to 1 goals. The English were the better skaters, especially Campbell, who dribbled the puck over the whole ice. In the second match he shot the opening goal in a most admirable fashion. The English, however, made the mistake of attacking with only two men.

KELLY COMES TO TERMS

CINCINNATI (AP)—George L. Kelly, Cincinnati National League Baseball Club first baseman, who has been a holdout, but who has been practicing with the team at Orlando, Fla., has signed his 1929 contract, it was learned here. V. T. Picinich, catcher, and Joseph Stripp, third baseman, are still out.

Rangers Qualify for Final Series

New York Six Will Play Boston Bruins for Stanley Cup and Title

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAY-OFF (Semifinal)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	2	0	0	3	1	4
Toronto	0	0	2	1	3	0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A goal by Boucher, less than two minutes after the overtime play started and when the Maple Leafs were at a two-man disadvantage, gave the New York Rangers a 2-to-1 victory over the locals here Tuesday night in the second game of the semifinal series in the National Hockey League playoff for the championship and Stanley Cup, the present holders of the championship winning the series in straight games. As a result of their 1-to-0 victory in New York on Sunday. This game was a close affair, both teams scoring in the first three minutes.

The checking was close throughout and both defenses used the body whenever possible and the Rangers encountered the most success, their players being stronger at the finish than the locals, but the champions were somewhat fortunate to get the decisions as both their goals were of a nature that might have been called back. F. Cook charged in to Chabot and sent goalie and puck into the net for the first goal to tie the score, while Boucher kicked the puck a few inches, going in for the winning goal. Blair opened the scoring two minutes from the start of the game after a rush with Smith and Bailey.

Johnson was the best for the Rangers, while Murdoch and Thompson were the most formidable of the forwards, but the Rangers were strong defensively throughout. Day, Cotton, Duncan and Pettinger were the best of the losers. It was the fifth victory for the Rangers over the Leafs in six games this year, all by one goal.

Roach had 52 saves to 35 by Chabot, but the most of the shots were long-range ones and there were few hard ones for either goalie. Roach, by holding the locals to one goal, set what is considered a playoff record for goalies in the league. He held the Americans scoreless for 149 minutes, the Leafs for 62 before they scored, a total of 211 minutes and then he held them out for 68 more, a total of one goal in 279 minutes. The summary:

RANGERS	MAPLE LEAFS
W. Cook, Thompson, lw	rw, Bailey, Horne
Boucher, Murdoch, c	c, Blair, Pettinger
F. Cook, Keeling, Vail, rw	lw, Cox, Cotton
Abel, Bourgeault, ld	rd, Day, Horner
Johnson, rd	ld, Smith, Duncan
Roach, g	g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 2, Maple Leafs 1. Goals—F. Cook and Boucher for Rangers; Blair for Maple Leafs. Assists—Bailey and Smith for Maple Leafs. Referees—Dr. W. J. Laflamme, Woodstock, and George J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

OLYMPICS DEFEAT MILLIONAIRES, 6-5

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF (Semifinal)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst
Detroit	2	0	0	8	5
Toronto	0	0	2	5	8

(Two games—total goals to count.)

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit Olympics defeated the Toronto Millionaires again here Tuesday night, 6 to 5, and eliminated them from the Canadian Professional Hockey League playoffs. To move into the finals the Olympics were forced to stage two rallies, finally getting the odd goal in the fourth extra 10-minute period. The game set a season's record for overtime. The summary.

DETROIT		TORONTO
Gillie, McCabe, lw	rw	Doraty, Dunning
Goodfellow, Foyston, c	c	Gray, Rice
Bellefeuille, Filmore, rw	lw	Clark, Williams, Gauthier
Rockburn, McInenly, ld	rd	Young
Fraser, Hinsperger, rd	ld	Cameron, Frew
Stuart, g	g	Fisher

MILAN DEFEATS BERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Milan defeated Berlin in soccer-football 4 to 2 here. Milan's victory was largely due to the better cooperation of the forward line, the greater perseverance of the half backs and the brilliant work of the goalkeeper. The Italians proved to be a most experienced team.

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Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 21

MELVILLE S. KEELING
New York Rangers, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey in 1926-27 with London in the Canadian Professional Hockey League. He was born in Owen Sound, Ont., Can., Aug. 10, 1905. He is 5ft. 11½in. in height, weighs 185 pounds, shoots left-handed and plays left wing. His record follows:

1920-21—Owen Sound Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1921-22—Owen Sound Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1922-23—Owen Sound Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1923-24—Owen Sound Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1924-25—Owen Sound Juniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-26—London Seniors, Ontario Hockey Association.
1926-27—London, Canadian P. H. L.—Toronto, National H. L.
1927-28—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League.
1928-29—New York Rangers, National Hockey League.

All Leaders Still Hold Their Places

Only Five Minor Changes in American Bowling Congress Standings

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill.	3063
Edelweiss, Chicago	3030
Potter Shoes, Cincinnati	3019
Garden No. 2, Detroit	3018
Mooney's Cafe, Milwaukee	3001
Dunlap Tires, Cleveland	2989
Justin T. Flints, St. Louis	2970
Arnold Gold Bricks, Peru, Ind.	2936
Triangle State Bank, Chicago	2934
Cordes Mets, New York	2932

DOUBLES

A. R. Kasal and J. W. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn.	1326
Edward Carey and Charles O'Gorman, Saginaw, Mich.	1215
Jules Lellinger and G. E. Geiser, Chicago	1302
J. D. Illey and Harry Lembke, Kansas City	1301
A. H. Schwind and H. G. Pedrick, Dover, N. J.	1294
M. J. Gaines and W. F. Sullivan, Elizabeth, N. J.	1281
George Link and Henry Forrer, Cleveland	1271
N. K. Muzeire and C. A. Korbus, Chicago	1269
L. E. Shepherd and William O'Donnell, Kansas City	1267
G. F. Kinzel and N.A. Wheat, Detroit	1266

SINGLES

J. G. Davis, Chicago	723
Cass Grigier, Detroit	704
M. F. Murzinski, Elizabeth, N. J.	692
Ira Bass, Columbus	689
William O'Donnell, Kansas City	685
H. M. Yahn, Milwauk

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

CALIFORNIACREW PICKED FOR RACE

Contains Five Members of Aggregation That Won Honors in Olympic Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—Five members of the world champion University of California crew have been chosen as the oarsmen to race against the University of Washington on the Oakland estuary, April 13. Coach C. M. Ebright's final lineup for the race includes W. H. von Tillow '29, a two-year veteran, and V. E. Mullins '29, the only member of the shell without experience on the varsity.

The five members of the crew who rowed at Amsterdam in the Olympic Games are P. D. Donlon '29, stroke; H. A. Caldwell '29, seven; W. G. Thompson '29, six; W. M. Dally '30, five; J. T. Workman '30, two. Von Tillow is stationed at bow, and Mullins is coxswain.

After two months of changing and shifting his rowers, Ebright announced that, barring unforeseen circumstances, his lineup would remain intact until after the race. The next two weeks will give the veterans a chance to perfect their teamwork.

The California coach discovered that competition was necessary to develop his crews to the highest pitch and therefore he shifted his varsity men into the second and third boats. Under this system, Ebright was able to devote considerable attention to his junior varsity rowers.

California has won two consecutive victories over Washington, last year's defeat marking the only one sustained by a Husky crew on Lake Washington. With only two men missing from last year's eight, the Bears are generally conceded the edge.

The Oakland Estuary will be cleared of all traffic on the morning of the regatta. Bleachers have been erected at the finish line to accommodate approximately 3000 spectators, according to California officials.

Three races will be included on the program, the varsity, freshman and junior varsity.

THREE PLAYERS ARE STILL UNDEFEATED

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Three of eight angle stars remain in the undefeated class, as the third day of the national amateur three-cushion billiard tournament began today.

Jay N. Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif., 22-year-old defending champion, won his second game by defeating Westhus, St. Louis, 50 to 41, in 75 innings Tuesday.

Max Shimon, Milwaukee, western champion, won from Louis M. Volger, Charles Jordan, Los Angeles, Pacific coast champion, is the third leader, having won from Jack P. Rust, New Orleans, southern champion. Jordan ran out his string in 68 innings, leaving Rush trailing with 39.

Perry Dickens, another Milwaukeean, won his first game by defeating Robert B. Harper, Denver, Colo., Rocky Mountain champion, 50 to 30 in 66 innings.

FIRST STANLEY CUP CONTEST THURSDAY

As a result of the New York Ranger victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs in Toronto Tuesday night, the Rangers will invade Boston to meet the local Boston Bruins in the first of a two-out-of-three game series at the Boston Garden Thursday night. Although New Yorkers had partly planned on the game for New York Thursday, President Charles F. Adams of the Bruins has every intention of exercising his rights to having the first game at home.

BILLIARD STARS DIVIDE

NEW YORK—Frank J. Taberski and Andrew St. Jean divided honors in their pocket billiard series at the Strand Academy Tuesday, Taberski winning in the afternoon and St. Jean at night. The afternoon play lasted only 35 minutes, with Taberski scoring his 125 points in the first inning after St. Jean had scored 15. At night St. Jean made his 125 points in 16 innings, while Taberski was scoring 93. The winner's high run was 24 and the loser's 27. Each has won and lost two blocks.

EXHIBITION GAMES

Philadelphia (N.) 8, St. Louis (N.) 4.
Boston (N.) 7, Philadelphia (A.) 6.
Washington (A.) 7, Brooklyn (N.) 6.
Waco 12, Chicago (A.) 10.
Pittsburgh (N.) 7, Detroit (A.) 4.

Nothing New for the Light or Dark Blues to Be Predominant

Other Leading Sporting Events in Great Britain and Europe Are Discussed in Weekly Wireless Letter From London

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—What is the matter with Oxford? This question has been raised in various quarters and answered in various ways, since Cambridge's big double success on Saturday in the boat race and in the track sports. The rut of failure in the Dark Blue's chief sports events in recent years has been attributed to many things, but what a great many people seem to overlook when fixing fresh and ingenius arguments in support of their particular theory is that it is nothing new for either the Dark or Light Blues to be predominant over quite a long period, and that in the history of the boat race, for example, it is recorded that Oxford twice enjoyed a run of nine consecutive successes, while Cambridge, until this year, had never had six wins in succession. And after 100 years of battling the score in victories stands at 40-all, which seems to show that the pendulum swings pretty evenly in the fullness of time.

Intervarsity Track

In the intervarsity track meet, Cambridge now leads with 30 wins against 25—not a vast balance after 61 meetings—and here again it is easy to generalize too quickly since 18 of the events won up to Saturday by Cambridge on track and field since the present winning vein started in 1926 were split up among six remarkable athletes, all but one of whom were subsequently chosen to represent England at the last Olympic games.

Oxford in the same time secured eight events through the agency of six different men. After all success itself creates both enthusiasm and "winning tradition," two exceedingly valuable supports to athletic talent, and one of which can only be dislodged by a special effort on the part of the "enemy."

Much more exciting to watch than the intervarsity race but long in line were the many eight-oar shells stetching up and down the river. With the sun shining, it was an extraordinary colorful sight. Five hundred and forty-four oarsmen, not to mention the small but exceedingly loud-voiced coxswains, were drawn from many walks of life—clerks, shop assistants and folk "in city," undergraduates, etc.—and though they had not anything like the long period of intensive training undergone by the Oxford and Cambridge Blues, the winners covered the same course on the ebb tide in exactly the same time as Cambridge did on the flood tied—19m. 24s.

Both first and second crews to finish in the first division were from Metropolitan Rowing Clubs, London R. C. and Thames R. C., respectively, and the difference between these keen rivals over the 4¼-mile course was precisely one second. The second division was headed by Jesus College, Cambridge second boat, which finished in 20m. 6s.

Middlesex won the replayed final in the English intercounty Rugby football championship at Waterloo Saturday, 9 points to 8, and when it had done so, W. W. Wakefield, former English captain, one of the finest forwards ever known, had gathered in every honor the game can offer. He has now the unique distinction of having led to victory England in the international championship, Royal Ar Force in the interservices championship, Cambridge in the intervarsity match, Middlesex in the intercounty tournament. He himself played a great part in Saturday's wins.

Presumed Loss of Pace

A presumed loss of pace is why he is no longer included in the English pack, but a great many people who saw him Saturday, and had seen the showing of some of England's forwards in the international matches previously this season could not help feeling that the selectors will do well to call upon him again. The international competition, by the way, ends with the Anglo-French game in Paris, Monday. The result of that match will have no bearing on the final standing, however, which is headed by Scotland.

For England in matches against Scotland, Ireland and Wales it has not been a satisfactory year. Experiments have been necessary for the national team, and it cannot be said that many of them have quite "come off."

Like rugger, lacrosse—reckoned as the second fastest game played off horseback, ice hockey being the fastest—is nearing its end for the season of 1928-29. Saturday representatives of the south, who were thought to have good prospects of stopping the north's sequence of successes, were routed for the honor at Oak Park, here, 14 goals to 1, and scarcely less one-sided was the final for the western senior flags, between Clifton and Keynsham at Bristol. The former scored 19 times against 6.

Keynsham's second team did something to atone for the heavy defeat of the seniors by beating Clifton's second team in the final for the junior flags. Fourteen to three was the score in this case. The final of the season comes April 27, when Lee Club, winner of the southern flags, will oppose the winner of the northern flags to decide the club championship of England, carrying with it the "Iroquois Cup."

Lacrosse is not very widely played in Britain, but those who do support it are very enthusiastic indeed and not the least of them is Lord Byng, chief of police, who has again been re-elected president of the English Lacrosse Union.

French Harriers Feature

The feature of the annual international cross-country race in recent years has been the splendid "packing" of the French teams, and this quality took the Tricolor to victory before the representatives of nine other nations at Vincennes, France, Saturday. The individual winner was Sergt. W. M. Cotterill, British Army champion, who covered a fairly easy course of about 7½ miles in 42m. 46⅕s.—less than 3s. in front of the first Frenchman, Henri Dartigues, with whom he waged an exciting duel.

This race was originally quite a small affair between teams from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. France came in later, and now this year the race has grown into a regular European championship. The fixture was the twenty-second of a series which have yielded 16 victories for England and six for France.

Sunday the Frenchmen were prominent as a team all through and six of them finished in the first 10 places. The team scores were: French—two, three, four, six, seven and nine which equals 31 points; England—one, eight, 11, 17, 18 and 19 which equals 74 points; Spain—five, 14, 20, 23, 27 and 28, which equals 117 points; Belgium—180 points; Scotland—189 points; Italy—232 points; Ireland—281 points; Switzerland—288 points; Wales—233 points; Luxembourg—432.

Dirt track motorcycling, a hair-raising sport imported from Australia, which drew big crowds to the speedways specially constructed for it here last year, began its second season this week. The first season was remarkable for the way in which some riders took to the new art of broadsiding round the corners on a loose surface, throwing a cloud of cinders high over the safety fence.

At first, compared with the Australian stars who came over, they could do nothing, but after a short time they mastered the intricacies of manipulating machines at high speeds and made the invaders go very hard for the big money prizes offered. Now dirt tracks have been constructed or adapted all over the country and hundreds of aspirants to the fame enjoyed by Roger Frogley, outstanding British star, and his satellites are tuning up machines and eager to see the starter's flag drop.

The yachting public learned with deep regret that King George's famous old cutter, Britannia, after all will not be seen at regattas round the British coast this year. There will be an exceptionally big gathering of large yachts at Cowes for the regatta in August—Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock, T. B. Davis' Wentward, William Bell's Elena, Mortimer Singer's Astra, Lord Waring's White Heather, are expected to be among them—and Britannia will be greatly missed. She was built 46 years ago, and since put into commission has won no fewer than 200 first places.

NEW AMATEUR PLAN OFFERED BY PADDOCK

NEW YORK—Charles W. Paddock of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and former world's champion sprinter, has a plan for the elimination of the taint of professionalism from strictly amateur track and field athletes. He has submitted his plan to Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States upon the recommendation of the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U. and he will submit it to Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., in Chicago next week. If Brundage approves the plan he will take it up with the executive committee of the A. A. U.

That there are some weaknesses in the plan Paddock admits, but he believes that it can be changed into stronger and more acceptable form. One of Paddock's ideas is to let amateur athletes meet professionals in open track and field meets. He also proposes that the star athletes with the drawing power to attract large crowds, be limited to sectional, national and intercollegiate championships, and only the "mediocre" athletes without drawing power be permitted to run in the non-championship athletic meets. In the latter meets the mediocre amateurs would be permitted to compete against professionals, and the amateur would receive prizes as usual and the professionals would receive cash.

AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE SPEED TESTS ON ICE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The automobile and motorcycle races held recently on the ice of the Roskilderfjord, some 20 miles from Copenhagen, proved a decided success in spite of a snowstorm and a strong head wind. There were 11 classes, three for motorcycles, two for motorcycles with sidecar, and six for different sizes of automobiles. The races were pure speed tests over 1 kilometer, with 1 kilometer running start.

All things considered, the entries were fairly numerous, totalling some 80, and making allowance for the conditions the speed obtained by some of the competitors was quite respectable. The best speed for automobiles was 32 4-5s., attained by a well-known sportsman Carl K. Früs on a Hudson, and the fastest time for a motorcycle was 32s. by Urban Nielsen on a Norton.

BASEBALL GAINING GROUND IN BOMBAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The American game of baseball is gaining favor in Bombay. For some time past the American and Japanese communities here have played this game and quite a number of Englishmen have taken it us as well, with the result that there are now sufficient players to make up several teams.

In order to give the public an opportunity to watch a game, which will be somewhat of a novelty, a series of practice games have been arranged. Teams were to be chosen from American, Japanese and English players. If the game should become popular, the European Bombay Gymkhana proposes to form a baseball league. Naturally the leaders of this "movement" are the local Americans.

K. KOZELUH WINS THE BRISTOL CUP

Massive Trophy Is Now His Permanent Property

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The futility of labeling lawn tennis tournaments as world's championships when the entries are not fully representative has been emphasized again recently by the victory of Karel Kozeluh, the renowned Czechoslovak, in the competition at Beaulieu, on the French Riviera, for the Bristol Cup. It was his third successive victory, and the massive trophy now becomes his own property. The title involved in this tournament is that of "professional champion of France," but it was much nearer to a world's championship than the meeting, so described, in London last year, won by Robert Ramillon, France. Ramillon reached the semifinal for the Bristol Cup, but there his progress terminated in a smashing defeat by Kozeluh. The first set was all over in about five minutes, at 6—0, and the score in each of the remaining two was 6—4.

Kozeluh, who has been invited to coach both the American and the British Davis Cup team this year, thus brought additional evidence in support of his claim to be considered the world's best player. He has issued a challenge to the leading amateurs—J. R. Lacoste, Henri Cochet and W. T. Tilden 2d—to met him in a "test" of three matches upon hard courts, the receipts from the gate going to charity; but the powers that be have apparently vetoed the propgsition, even if the amateurs are agreeable, and any such trial of strength must stand postponed until the day when, as many people anticipate, there will be "open" tournaments at lawn tennis as there are, for example, at golf.

In the final at Beaulieu, Kozeluh opposed Albert Burke, an Irishman engaged as professional to the Carlton Club at Cannes, whose adversary in the penultimate round was the burly Polish left-hander, Najuch. Burke won the first two sets from a shaky opponent, but lost the next two and was behind, 5—6 and 6—7 in the fifth. Then a burst of fine volleying carried him through. The final was a battle for one set, the first, which went to Kozeluh at 6—3, but in the next two sets Burke managed to capture only one game.

SPORTS DIRECTOR FOR 200,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARKLY WEST—The Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, has authorized the appointment of a director of recreation, whose duties it will be to superintend and organize sport and recreation among the 200,000 natives employed in the various gold mines on the reef. For a long time the Chamber of Mines has been spending between £400 and £500 a month on providing sporting facilities for native employees.

HAINES GIVEN LETTER

NEW YORK (AP)—Ten years after graduating, Columbia University has recognized the athletic ability of Rowland B. Haines of New York, class of 1919, by awarding him a major sport varsity letter. The versatile Haines was cited as "three times winner of the national amateur squash tennis championship and member of the varsity crew of 1917, which disbanded, the personnel entering the country's various services."

Strong Entry List for Women's Games

Over 200 Already Received for Indoor A. A. U. Track and Field Meet

With an entry list of over 200 already received, the women's annual indoor track and field championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which is to be held in the Boston Garden next Saturday night, promises to be the best that has yet been held. All of the star women athletes from the eastern part of the country are to battle for the titles.

The Prudential Insurance Company A. A., and the Boston Swimming Association are sure to be represented by strong teams and other clubs which are sending good athletes include the Millrose Athletic Association of New York, the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia, the Employers' Liability A. C. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Girls' A. A.

One of the feature events is expected to be the 220-yard dash, in which Miss Catherine M. Donovan of the Prudential I. C. A. A. and Miss Ruth J. Smith of the same club will battle for the title. Miss Donovan is the record holder for the 220 and 880-ward runs, her record for the former being 28 4-5s. and 2m. 38 3-5s. for the latter. There will not be any 880 Saturday, and she will have to run close to her best mark to win the 220.

The relay racing promises some interesting competition with the Prudential I. C. A. A., entering a fine quartet composed of Esther Lang, Laura Dews, Marietta Veres and Estelle Hill.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

What Makes a Frock Chic?

TO THE casual observer, fashions as a whole have changed very little during the last few years. Except for uneven hemlines, capes and a few other details that are more a matter of whim than anything else, frocks made today seem to differ little from those in the mode a few years ago. However, a careful survey of ready-made frocks in an up-to-date shop will convince one that there have been such changes in the details of construction that one can rob a gown of all the chic it might possess merely by finishing it according to methods accepted as quite the thing a few years ago.

Whereas ties only a short while back were either stitched along each edge or finished with picot edging, now they are made by machine-stitching doubled material, turning the work inside out and blind stitching the ends after pressing them into place. Binding at the neck that was formerly sewed in place with machine stitching is now fastened invisibly to the under side of the garment. French seams and bindings were once used even in putting in sleeves; that method gives too bunglesome an appearance for today; so raw sleeve edges are left alone to lie flat against the arm, unless the material frays too badly and then seldom more than overcasting with very fine thread is employed. Facings are invisibly tacked, not beautifully overcast to the material as they were a while ago, presenting an inside finish of which the maker might be proud. An interior presented by this method now stamps the effort as that of an amateur unobserving of modern ways in dressmaking.

Fully three-quarters of the painstaking work put on the frock by the average home dressmaker is not only unnecessary, but it actually stands between the frock and the chic to which the maker aspired. Today it seems just as necessary to know what not to do as it is to know what to do! And any observing woman can learn much in this line by seeing what the clothing manufacturers are putting out.

She will note, too, the part played by new materials. No matter how new is the cut of a frock, it looks out of date if the material employed is not up to the minute. Manufacturers are very careful, also, in the matter of suiting the material to the particular style they are developing. They know that the wrong material, one that is too heavy or too flimsy, too soft or too stiff, one that will not drape where drapery is required or will not float where an airy, dainty effect is desired, or plait where plaits are needed—in short, materials that will not give exactly the right expression to the particular style being used—will ruin the frock utterly.

But how is the home dressmaker to know all these things? How can she choose the right material for the frock she wants to make? This information has all been gathered for her by the best pattern manufacturers of the day. In their costly laboratories expert dressmakers experiment with the actual materials and discover which of the new fabrics are best suited to the new styles. So the woman who makes her own clothes should choose a pattern for which this expensive experimental work has been done, for it will tell her just which materials will give her the best results and prevent her from making expensive mistakes.

Color, too, has much to do in the making of a chic frock. Every person, each season, has her best points, and color plays a large part in bringing these out and subduing undesirable characteristics. For instance, beautiful eyes may be made more beautiful and even eyes of an indifferent color may be given a glint the owner never dreamed possible, by just the right shade of the right color. A blue too brilliant will make even lovely eyes look faded, while a softer shade will add to their blueness. It is difficult in a limited market for the average woman to find ready-made a frock exactly the right shade of the right color, which is also the right style. Unless she can be her own dressmaker she is often embarrassed in finding what she needs, unless she is so fortunate as to look pretty in any pretty dress.

There is no better way of selecting colors than the method followed in the ateliers of the great Paris couturiers. Here, the customer stands before a full-length mirror and drapes the end of a bolt of material around her face. Both she and the saleswoman study the effect of various colors against her face and learn, by comparison, which brings out the best points in her skin, hair and eyes.

Of course, every stout woman knows that a white costume will add size to her appearance, while black and navy blues will diminish it. But she need not confine herself entirely to dark colors and shades of dark blue, dark gray, dark green and dark brown. By choosing the neutral shades of the season instead of the vivid ones, and dull-surfaced fabrics of inconspicuous design instead of shiny materials with sharply outlined figures, she may permit herself a wider range of color for a becoming frock than she had thought possible.

Contrary to the belief of the average woman, color is as complicated a matter as style. It requires constant study, for not only do the fashionable tones change each season, but women's complexions and figures change, too, from season to season. One cannot assume that because a color was becoming at one period in one's life it is always a safe color to choose. Nor is it wise to select a certain color because of its popularity alone. A shade that is exceedingly smart may do dreadful things to one's eyes, skin, hair and general figure.

There was a time, and not so very far back, either, when the woman who so studied to have her frocks express her individuality was considered silly and vain. But today it is recognized that it is the woman of highest intelligence who is always well dressed. "It takes real intelligence," says one of the great dress designers in Paris, "to keep yourself so well informed that you can choose the few superlatively good things that you need each season. It takes character to buy nothing else, to forego charming but unnecessary, unsuitable or inappropriate things. It takes energy and foresight to keep your clothes neat, fresh and orderly. It takes unselfishness to make the unremitting effort to be at your best always for the sake of the added happiness that your charming clothes afford to those around you."

Modern Silk Fabrics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SOME of the new season's silk fabrics surpass in craftsmanship anything that has previously been put on the market, they are a delight in artistry of design and color effect. It would hardly be correct to speak of coloring, because the effect is produced partly by printed design and partly by shaded silk embroidery. These masterpieces

A Jumper Suit With a Jersey of Lace Wool. The Coat Has a Check Pattern of Flat Wool Pipings.

of fabric production come from the house of Rodier. To describe in words the elaborate pattern of some of these silks is not possible, but it gives some idea to picture a black silk printed in shaded beige with circles and half circles which sometimes emerge into one another, the circles further being partly embroidered over with beige silk shading to smoke-gray. The same machine embroidery is used also to make undulating lines in smoke-gray and black over parts of the black surface. In one of the simpler patterns a black silk is printed with a smallish off-white geometrical pattern; all over this are embroidered daisies, about the size of a half-penny, in pink and tones of yellow. This new motion of combining printed design with an over-pattern of embroidery gives a most attractive effect, and these silks are not likely to become commonplace as they cannot be copied in cheap lines.

In the more general types of silk for everyday wear the forecast for spring indicates that small patterns will again be the fashion. A characteristic design has a small leaf measuring about half an inch, as an all-over pattern in white with a red vein running through it. This looks well on a dark background.

An interesting material for sports wear is a tricot called djersasoie made on a fine gauge in a herringbone pattern. The colorings are soft, such as flesh-beige and cherry-red and beige. A fabric called silkelen promises to be a practical affair for sports wear; in texture it resembles tussore, and will be smarter this year for heavy wear. Another type of tricot suitable for jumpers is woven in a lace design of the shell variety. This style is popular both in silk and very fine wool.

Suits for all occasions made for the south of France are composed of coat and skirt in heavy-weight silk with jumper of silk or fine wool. Coats still follow the cardigan pattern; skirts are slightly circular in front or pleated. An attractive model in warm gray silk had a jumper in lace wool jersey. The texture of this tricot was so soft that it was possible to make pipings of it to trim the coat. A design after this style appears in the accompanying sketch; the check pattern of the coat is made of flat pipings of wool about a quarter of an inch wide.

Dressing Up the Car

For the woman who carries the vogue of the ensemble into every detail, it is now possible quickly and radically to change the interior of her automobile so that its upholstery will complement the evening gown or wrap she is wearing. A recent display of fabrics suited to this purpose attracted much attention, especially as they were not intended solely for permanent upholstery but more especially for detachable covers. Delicate colors are in this way made available for temporary use, which would not be practical for permanent upholstery or for coverings which must stand hard wear. Silver-gray, pinkish beige, mauve and similar tones have been found to blend with almost any evening ensemble so that with the aid of a transforming set of covers, the intimate setting of milady's motor-car can reflect the consistency that is apparent in her toilette.

Guinea-Hen Dots

NEWER than the usual polka dot, and quite different in effect, is the so-called "Guinea-hen dot." These closely spaced bits of color, similar to the dots on the feathers of a guinea hen, are to be seen sprinkled over the surfaces of many of the newest silks, chiffons and crêpes. Sometimes an artistic arrangement of these dots forms the entire design, or, again, they appear merely as a part of the background for a print in a more bold and striking pattern.

As the descriptive name of this particular dot does not limit its range of color, it is possible to find the delicately sprinkled effect in many delightful combinations, sometimes in two or three shades of the same color with a contrasting note confined to a ribbon-like border on each side of the fabric. Shades of tan and brown, for instance, display an orange selvage; several tones of blue, with the characteristic dots, have a border of jade-green. Guinea-hen dots are also seen on some of the newest ribbons, particularly those for millinery purposes. With the name understood, one takes more interest in this novel and attractive design of closely spaced dots.

The Films and Men's Attire

FASHIONS for men are so faultlessly exploited by the popular stars of the screen that it is only natural that this fact should be commercialized. Based on this recognized influence, one of the most immaculately dressed men in the film world has been engaged as consultant and adviser for a large manufacturer of men's clothing and accessories. This is especially interesting to American manufacturers, for the reason that this sartorial paragon of the screen buys much of his wardrobe in London, Paris and other fashion centers, as well as in New York, and is therefore unusually cosmopolitan in his style outlook. As he is said to have never fewer than 150 garments in his wardrobe, it is evident his suggestions will cover every fashion necessity of both the business and society man.

Another famous film exponent of men's attire is already editing a daily fashion service in the interest of the well-dressed man, and, as an additional side issue, acts as collector of ideas for a prominent men's furnishing establishment. Both these screen artists find their new fashion work full of interest, and, as it is remunerative and does not interfere with picture-making, other screen artists will doubtless follow this lead and commercialize their ability to wear good clothes with an easy grace, choosing perhaps some as yet unthought-of method of exploitation.

Just now the subject of many inquiries as to men's fashions is based on the noticeable revival of interest in formal evening dress. No longer is the convenient little dinner coat donned for occasions when the more dignified tail coat should properly appear. The line of distinction is being drawn more closely than for some years past and dealers in men's attire are using every means to overcome the objections so many men have to the tail coat and its accessories. One authoritative house has brought out a helpful little brochure, itemizing the details of attire for the more important occasions where the well-dressed man appears. Formal dress is described as follows: Coat; Tail coat, silk or satin-faced lapels.

Trousers: Same material as coat. Silk braid on side seams.
Waistcoat: Single- or double-breasted white piqué.
Shirt: Stiff bosom, plain white linen or fine piqué.
Collar: Bold wing "opera" collar.
Cravat: White piqué bow tie.
Shoes: Patent leather oxfords or pumps.
Gloves: White kid.
Jewelry: One or two studs with cuff links to match.

The new full-dress shirts are now made with voile body and sleeves, in the narrow-bosomed, one-stud style, the bosom being triple-lined to insure throughout the evening its freshness. The wing collar should be sufficiently low, not only for comfort but to prevent the collar button from showing, as it is somewhat apt to do with the fashionable narrow bow tie. It is important that the waistcoat be short enough not to show under the sides of the tail coat.

The dinner coat, which is a compromise so far as correctness is concerned, invariably calls for a black bow tie. As to the waistcoat, there is always a controversy as to the correctness of black or white. Both are seen and the best authorities admit white for the younger set and indorse black for the conservative man.

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THE HOME FORUM

Augmentative Writer Preferred

THAT day wherein I read the praiseful words of Alfred Noyes concerning Emerson as a poet awakened in me a new interest in my chief favorite among modern writers. Of the fact of Emerson's poetry I was aware. Of the force of it I knew practically nothing. True, as a lad, I took to myself such lines of his poetry as idealistic iconoclastic youth ever loves to quote:

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, Thou must,
The youth replied, I can.

or again:

In an age of fops and toys,
Wanting wisdom, void of right,
Who shall nerve heroic boys
To hazard all in Freedom's fight,

Emerson then, so far as his poetry was concerned, was to me, but another variety of Longfellow. Here and there a verse or a couplet that were bugle calls to ongoing youth, the rest mystery.

As I think back to these things I find myself in a reflective mood. I wonder if I had read the essay of Noyes on Emerson on its publication about twenty years ago, if I would then have seen the rich worth of it. I cannot say. Of the wealth in Emerson's prose all men were agreed. I did not know then that Lowell had said, "It is very hard to speak of Mr. Emerson's poetry." Even if I had read his comments on the poetry of Emerson in full I doubt if they would have inspired me to read the poetry of Emerson. Unlike Noyes of a later time he was not an augmentative writer with regard to Emerson. But I did read Garnett's "Life of Emerson" to help me understand my hero. I mention this because Garnett, more than Lowell, hedged his praise of Emerson's poetry with many reservations. What is there left to say about the poetry of a man after the critic writes this: "The poems offend continually by lame unscannable lines, and clumsinesses and obscurities of expression"? Yet I find this same writer concluding his section regarding Emerson's poetry with a remarkable conclusion:

"After all it is his greatest glory as a poet to have been the harbinger of distinctively American poetry to America."

I recall that many years ago Chesterton had some stinging words to say about those writers whose adjectives contradicted their nouns. There are some critics whose criticisms make their words of praise of little effect. They remind me of the gentleman's garden at the end of the street where I lived as a lad in England. It was surrounded by a high wall. People said the grounds were lovely. But it was not given to the common crowd to see them in their loveliness. Too often, in writing concerning Emerson as a poet, critics have told us so much concerning the weeds that we decided the flowers could not be of much worth. They were argumentative rather than augmentative. There are those who think that the only way to understand a flower is to depetalize it. That is one way. But there is also another way, which is the way of the artist.

It would be foolish to inveigh against criticism as such. Yet there is room for objection oftentimes against the manner of it. So many of our critics of today are but reflections of ourselves. They are excellent in doing what any man can do. With rare exceptions I have found that it comes easy for all men to do just what I am doing now, namely, arriving at the sum of someone's deficiencies. Some day we shall mold our literature to a new pattern. In a more enlightened day we shall have more faith in the intelligence of the reader. Our concern will not be to particularize the faults of this or that, but rather to arrive at the positive worth of this or that. It is one thing to tell a man that he is sitting upon a rubbish heap; it is another thing to tell him that he rests upon the dust of a buried civilization.

I recognize that in literature there is a form of subtraction which is actually a way of addition. For those who love gossip rather than greatness, it may be necessary to know what a man is not in order to arrive at what he is. So also with literature in itself. I want a man to report to me that which is of abiding worth in a writer. It has too long been the way of critics to think that they accounted for a man by a process of discounting, with the result that many of them become at last merely argumentative writers instead of augmentative ones. When a writer can take an old favorite of mine and give to him an added worth, that writer has rendered to me a genuine service. Such a one have I found in Alfred Noyes. Appointing himself, so to speak, the custodian of Victorian reputations in particular, he has given us a form of writing which at times may seem to be acrimoniously argumentative, but which, nevertheless, is found to be usefully augmentative with regard to the person who is being considered. Occasionally he might turn to the way of the common critic as, for example, in his article last year on John Bunyan. But this was a disastrous exception which only proved the rule.

Some day we shall arrive at a form of evaluation which will not be so emphatically comparative as that which prevails today. "Who is the greatest, Washington or Lincoln?" So my little daughter queried me some time ago. And I would give her no answer, for there is none. Rather did I seek to show to her how great each was in his own time. And that is enough to know. To augment one at the expense of the other is not good education. The thing which interests me with regard to literature is not who are the enduring writers, but what is enduring in the writings of any man. I want to know what is wheat. If there be any worth mixed with the chaff I would know of that also. Which is to say that I, for one, have a keen relish for the augmentative writer.

F. S.

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Mrs. Browning's Sonnet Cycle

Her choice of the sonnet was fortunate for her in two ways. With Laura and Catarina in mind, it suggested the point of view of a woman, though this, we may be sure, was entirely and instinctively hers. In the second place, it dictated a strict metrical scheme, and this gave to the writer the discipline that she most required. She had previously written a few sonnets, but had not been completely at home in the form. Even in her best there is a suggestion of metrical discomfort. Always loyal to her ideals, she chose the Petrarchan form, and kept it strictly, so that her rhymes, even her ear, seemed to improve. The discipline that she embraced was abundantly rewarded. Technically they are nearly faultless, and in this form technical mastery and ease necessarily give a peculiar pleasure. It is as delightful as it is uncommon in English to find a sonnet on the Italian model which reads spontaneously, and as if the words had fallen into their proper places not by cunning but by grace. The only prosaic pleasure to be compared with it is a perfect conversational cadence in dramatic dialogue. The exquisite accent in the idiom of Congreve or of Gay is its equivalent in prose, where we find sentence after sentence that seems as if it could not be spoken wrongly. The majority of the Sonnets from the Portuguese have a virtue of a similar kind. . . .

The series tells a story of true experience, not merely the aspiration of a warm and imaginative heart. The beautiful clarity of the language, its chastened expression, the fineness of its response, were not only, not mainly, an imaginative thing. . . .

Therefore among the wealth of English love-poetry, her Sonnets from the Portuguese have not only beauty of form but the authority of a fact. If we want to know what human love can be and do, and what poetry this experience contains, we have her verses. They come from the heart and return to it, without embroidery or make-believe. If they are rare, it is as much because the fullness of her experience is exceptional as because she brought exceptional art or skill to making it known.

For this reason the transparent simplicity of their language is a precious thing. The style is as simple as the feeling is sincere. . . . It is rare, even in our best sonnets, to discover the same spontaneous flow of English idiom in the same cramping and imported form. When we find it, we notice time after time that the words are almost wholly words of one syllable, as if the word love gave the key to the whole. We can imagine how Browning, with his own oblique imagination, had an artist's envy for this directness of speech, how he must have felt the sole person able to judge of their veracity, how they must have seemed to him the finest proof of the height which he had claimed for her powers. —OSBERT BURDETT, in "The Brownings."

Cottage Garden. From a Color Print by Miss Coats.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

MISS COATS has chosen a motif by no means easy for her print, "A Cottage Garden," but she has overcome the difficulties which the subject presents with marked skill. The result is charming and decorative, rich in what many think should be the almost "sine qua non" of this class of work—color.

In this instance the scene demands gay hues and they have been translated to the paper with sure taste and the tender sympathy of one who loves her garden and the flowers in it. A rockery is always an insinuating little domain by itself, giving scope for a number of dainty and characteristic plants, which here find a new and natural home.

It is such a delightfully bright print, bright through the faithful and spirited manner in which she has treated her flowers, but not through any excessive additional elaboration. In nature colors rarely clash, neither do they in this print, the shaded crimson-red of the tulips, above the green leaves, the pale yellow of the primroses, the mauve of the aubrietias, the gayer red of the saxifraga in front and the different shades of green in the different foliage—the tall stems with their slender leaves forming an effective background, covering the space with an ornamental design without blocking a further outlook to the eye of the beholder.

Miss Coats's "Cottage Garden" has not been long in making many friends, and at this year's exhibition of the Society of Woman Artists in London, both the Queen and Princess Mary bought the print, which contains some of the charm of an old Gobelin, coupled with the freshness of a garden.

"French Without Tears"

"That lass is bound to get on," prophesied Jim the clogger as he applied the heel iron to a new pair of clogs. Mary Ellen MacFadden, all unconscious of this confidence in her future, strode past the clogger's shop, her chest expanded to its little limit, her flat straw "sailor" perched like a halo on the back of her head, and under her arm a prodigious white roll.

The precipitous Old Bank vanished beneath her feet; the Cat Steps slipped under her like running water; the winding flags of stone, the last lap of her journey, entirely escaped her attention. The world was compassed in a stride. The clouds were but a film around the ankles. Mary Ellen had started to learn French!

* * *

"Of course," said Jane Binns, daughter of the prosperous butcher of Caldermoor, "I shall have to know French when I go to school on the Continent," and added in tones of exaggerated compassion, "You probably won't ever have a chance to use it, Mary Ellen." To which Mary Ellen humbly responded, "But, Jane, I shall need it to talk with you. When you've been on the Continent a year or two you may forget how to talk English." (Ellen was inwardly vowing that she would acquire as much French as Jane—or know the reason why.)

There was no better place in the world for the study of elementary French than the wooden fender. Mrs. MacFadden had just put three tins of teacakes to rise before the "ribs" in the house-place, and there was a vacant corner just large enough for Mary Ellen. The kettle chirruped on the hob; the coals glowed red beneath the oven. Baby Margaret in her cradle and old dog Prince on the rug both slept heavily. The only sounds easily discernible were the ticking of the grandfather clock and, from the kitchen, the sound of thumping in a stone bowl as Mrs. MacFadden kneaded her oatmeal dough.

Mary Ellen undid the roll, which opened out into a sheet of hectographed phonetic symbols and a map of a farmyard in France. There is no better description than "map." It could by no means come under the category of illustrations; for not only were the stable doors depicted in elevation, but the horses and the stalls within the stable, as well as the drinking trough and the dog kennel behind the rear wall. The well and the bucket within it, the robins' nest and the eggs within that, the milkmaid and the dairy, the farmer, his wife and his house, and everything within his house were all adequately portrayed.

"Voici la vache!" exclaimed Mary Ellen, quivering with excitement and pointing an accusing finger at an overfed Jersey. And, "Voici la poule!" she shouted as the finger alighted with ecstasy in the exact center of a bulging Rhode Island Red.

"Pool nothing," broke in Mrs. MacFadden from the kitchen, "Don't ye go treading water on my floor, Mary Ellen MacFadden. If it's raining take yer clogs off when ye come in."

"Poule," said Mary Ellen pityingly, "is French for hen," and proceeded to announce the discovery of "le moulin."

"That reminds me," her mother added, "I owe Mrs. Spenser two eggs I borrowed for Yorkshire pudding. Put yer bonnet on, lass, and take 'em round."

Mary Ellen maintained the outward calm of all martyrs and sallied forth with the eggs, muttering, "Voici la vache, voici la poule, voici la maison, bonjour Mademoiselle," determined that the precious ten minutes required for the errand should be utilized to the utmost. Repeating this formula and disregarding the simple rules of steering she turned a corner abruptly and collided with Billy Moggs, the postman.

"Bless me 'eart," quoth that gentleman, "Don't 'ee stop on my account."

"Voici le moulin—" came the dreamy response, as Mary Ellen clasped the eggs to her bosom and re-established her balance. And she hastened on, leaving the astonished Billy muttering, "Hoity-toity, well I never. Next thing she'll be wearing earrings an' telling fortunes like that Madame Tarrara—or something—wot sits in a bathing van at the fair." And Billy stumped soberly along with his letters.

Delivering the eggs with a hurried word of thanks, Mary Ellen ran pell-mell down the hill, still cataloguing the hen, the cow, the house, the mill, etc. Halfway down she was stopped by Tommy Jenkins, the joiner's lad, two years her senior but still struggling with the three R's in Plum Street Elementary School.

"Come and play catchings-out," invited Tommy, swinging a tempting cricket bat over his left shoulder.

"I'd really like to, Tommy," Mary Ellen replied, "but I'm learning French now and I must get my home work done." (She was grateful, rather, to meet someone whom it was necessary to inform on the subject.)

"My 'at, you're grand," murmured Tommy in admiration, "talk it for me."

"Oh, we haven't learned much yet," came the modest answer.

"There's your Willie," burst out Tommy, and turned to greet Mary Ellen's small brother.

"I found something new for my prick-in book," gleefully announced Willie. "The words are funny, but the pictures ever so bonny," whereupon he took a frayed and dirty cookbook from the pocket of his jacket, and spreading it before the other two, turned happily to a picture of an adipose Jersey cow. "Its name is Vatch," said Willie, as he turned the leaf to exhibit the smug outlines of a Rhode Island Red. "And this hen's name is Powlee." But he got no further, for Mary Ellen had grabbed the prick-in book and careered shrieking down the path, finishing her swift descent in a stormy finale as she crashed like a bombshell into the MacFadden houseplace and stated her sudden loss of faith in all humanity. A few clippings on the rug marked the remains of the precious map.

* * *

The evening meal was a gloomy one. When Mary Ellen had reached her third slice of bread and treacle, however (and it is amazing what consolation there may be in bread and treacle), a rap on the door announced the arrival of chubby Jane Binns, cheeks pink with running, flaxen curls tossed by the wind. She carried under her arm an enormous white roll.

"Here's my picture, Mary Ellen," she said. "Tommy told me. I've finished my home work and you may keep it till tomorrow."

Mary Ellen took Jane's hand and squeezed it.

Guardando alle Colline

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicata in inglese su questa pagina

I VIAGGIATORI che hanno la fortuna di visitare quelle città d'Italia che sono note come "le città delle colline", trovano quivi non solo molto che diletta la vista, ma anche non pochi motivi per serie considerazioni. Via via che uno viaggia da città in città, ciascuna delle quali ha la sua particolare bellezza di panorama e di lavori d'arte, il pensiero si rivolge ai secoli di fatiche incessanti e laboriose che esse rappresentano, alla potenza ed allo splendore che era proprio di queste piccole città durante il Medio Evo. La storia ci narra degli sforzi ripetuti di quelle popolazioni per edificare sempre più in alto ed in posizioni sempre più inespugnabili, in cerca di maggiore sicurezza per se stesse e di migliori opportunità per estendere il loro dominio sopra gli altri. Quale paradosso! Faticarsi per la propria preservazione e nello stesso tempo per la distruzione dei diritti del prossimo, costituisce realmente un "regno, diviso in sè stesso in parti contrarie" e naturalmente conduce alla desolazione.

Girando ed osservando con amore e vivo interesse i tesori d'arte che si trovano ancora in quelle piccole città, i quali rendono testimonio alle qualità immortali che caratterizzavano quegli antichi fondatori, cioè amore della bellezza, perseveranza di propositi e cura amorosa, il viaggiatore sente commuoversi il cuore al pensiero delle loro lotte e delle amare delusioni che le seguirono. Ma, che dobbiamo dire della civilizzazione moderna? È forse libera da tali delusioni? Non vi è anche ai nostri giorni della gente che guardano alle altezze della fama e del successo materiali come a fonte di soddisfazione, e si rivolgono anche alle montagne, alle altitudini ed al clima, per trovarvi salute e sicurezza? Cosa possono aspettarsi costoro se non delusioni, a meno che i loro pensieri non si rivolgano a delle altezze più reali?

Nel credere che l'uomo e l'universo sono materiali, che sono mere organizzazioni fisiche in lotta contro elementi materiali, oppure forze malvagie che s'insidiano per distruggersi a vicenda, non assistiamo noi allo spettacolo di un falso concetto dell'esistenza, allo spettacolo di un "regno, diviso in sè stesso in parti contrarie"? Quale speranza vi è colà, di sicurezza o di permanenza? Quando il Salmista dice: "Io alzo gli occhi a' monti, per vedere onde mi verrà aiuto", egli parlava di un sentimento di salvezza e di sicurezza che non poteva essere basato sopra le teorie materiali che prevalgono ed in cui hanno tanta parte le credenze nel caso e nei possibili cambiamenti.

Oggi, gli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana hanno portato al mondo la comprensione di Dio quale Mente infinita, quale Principio divino immutabile ed armonizzante tutto, vera base di ogni individuale manifestazione di Vita. Le Scritture sono generalmente accettate per quanto riguarda il loro insegnamento sulla onnipotenza e bontà di Dio; ma l'accettazione di queste verità è di poco vantaggio pratico all'umanità, senza la deduzione logica che fa da esse la Scienza Cristiana e cioè che sotto il governo amoroso di Dio, il bene dev'essere una realtà eterna.

La conoscenza che il bene è qui ed ora universalmente vero, serve a correggere, in tutte le occasioni ed in tutte le circostanze, la falsa evidenza del senso materiale, che conferma la credenza dell'umanità nella realtà del male. Allorchè un individuo comincia a convincersi della verità fondamentale che ogni bene è spirituale, emanante da Dio, e che perciò il bene deve manifestarsi imparzialmente, universalmente e continuamente, comincerà naturalmente a richiamare questa armonia ed a negare ogni realtà ai mali che accompagnano l'esperienza umana; e nel fare così, si manifestano via via dei miglioramenti nella sua condotta morale, nella sua salute e nei suoi affari, non che nelle sue relazioni famigliari, sociali e commerciali.

Una pittura grafica di questa spontaneità di bene si trova in un passo del libro: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" di Mary Baker Eddy (p. 514): "La Mente, gioiosa nella forza, abita nel reame della Mente. Le idee infinite della Mente corrono e vanno a diporto. In umiltà esse ascendono le altezze della santità". A misura che gli individui richiamano umilmente questo diritto che è di tutti gli uomini secondo l'idea della Mente divina, il diritto ad uno stato in cui si è buoni, si ha il bene, si fa il bene e si conosce il bene in un grado illimitato, essi cessano di lottare per conquistare le altezze che prima mettevano in moto le loro ambizioni egoiste, e trovano invece sicurezza e felicità nell'ascendere la scala della pietà che porta a pensare ed ad agire a simiglianza divina.

Queste sono davvero le alture fidate che tutti possono ascendere, le alture della santità. Nell'ascendere queste alture spirituali nulla fa più rapido il nostro progresso, quanto il desiderio disinteressato di aiutare tutta l'umanità, sino al punto da fare eco alle parole del Salmista: "Il mio aiuto verrà dal Signore che ha fatto il cielo e la terra. . . . Il Signore guarderà la tua uscita e la tua entrata, da ora, e fino in eterno".

Looking to the Hills

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAVELERS who are fortunate enough to come upon what are known as the "hill towns" of Italy, find there not only much to delight the eye, but also considerable food for serious thought. As one journeys from town to town, each one of which has its own peculiar beauty of setting and artistic achievement, thought is directed to the centuries of unremitting, caretaking toil here represented, and to the power and splendor belonging to these little towns in the Middle Ages. The story is told of effort after effort of these people to build higher and more impregnably in search of safety for themselves and of opportunities for extending their control over others. What a paradox! Planning for self-preservation, and at the same time for the destruction of the rights of a neighbor, truly constitutes a "kingdom divided against itself," which naturally comes to desolation.

Strolling lovingly and eagerly among the treasures of art still found in these little towns and bearing witness to the eternal qualities, love of beauty, fidelity of purpose, and caretaking service, which characterized those earlier builders, the tourist finds his heart stirred as he thinks of their struggles and bitter disillusionments. But how about our modern civilization? Is it free from similar delusions? Are there not those of our own time who are looking to the heights of material fame and success for satisfaction; and even to the mountains, to altitude and climate, for health and safety? What but disappointment awaits these toilers, unless their thought can be turned to more substantial heights?

In believing that man and the universe are material, made up of physical organizations which must fight against material elements, or of the evil-minded compassing each other's destruction, are we not viewing a false sense of existence, a "kingdom divided against itself?" What promise is there of security or permanence here? When the Psalmist sang, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help," he voiced a sense of safety and security that could not have been based upon the prevailing material theories in which the beliefs of chance and change play so large a part.

Today the teachings of Christian Science are bringing to the world the understanding of God as infinite Mind, as unchanging and all-harmonious divine Principle, the very basis of every individual manifestation of Life. The Scriptures are generally accepted in their teaching of the omnipotence and goodness of God; but this acceptance is of little practical use to humanity without the logical deduction of Christian Science, that under God's loving government good must be the eternal fact.

The knowledge that good is here and now universally true serves, upon all occasions and under all circumstances, to correct the false evidence of the material senses, which confirm mankind's belief in the reality of evil. The moment an individual begins to sense the fundamental truth that all good is spiritual, emanating from God, and so must be impartially, universally, and continuously manifested, one naturally begins to lay claim to this harmony and to deny any reality in the evils attached to human experience; and as one does so, improvement is evidenced in one's morals, health, and affairs, and in one's family, social, and business relationships.

What a graphic picture of this spontaneity of good is set forth by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 514): "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind. Mind's infinite ideas run and disport themselves. In humility they climb the heights of holiness." As individuals humbly lay claim to this right of man, as the idea of divine Mind, to the state of being good, having good, doing good, and knowing good to an unlimited degree, they cease to struggle for the heights that formerly fired their selfish ambition, and find security and happiness as they ascend the scale of godliness leading to true Godlike thinking and acting.

Here, indeed, are trustworthy heights available to all, heights of holiness. As we ascend these spiritual heights, nothing so speeds our progress as the unselfish desire to help all humanity, up to the point of echoing the Psalmist's words: "My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth. . . . The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

A Spider's Web

Two delicate, fine-spun cables,
With webbing of silver sheen
Bespangled with dew, are swaying
The tips of the firs between.

Two cables a touch would shatter,
Yet firmly they hold in place
A marvel of engineering,
A bridge of tenuous lace.

A small brown insect, unaided,
Spun silk for the gleaming thing,
And fashioned the airy structure,
Which hangs here lightly a-swing.

Ancient and beautiful secret,
This art that the spider knows;
She weaves without plan or pattern,
And a thing of beauty grows!

BLANCHE A. SAWYER.

Blooming Among Derricks

A lover of California deserts recently complained at the harsh bristly barrenness of the appellative "desert." "Gardens!" he exclaimed. "Gardens, every one. They should be called gardens, and nothing else."

There is one California desert which the field of industry has invaded so ruthlessly that one is somewhat hard-pressed to think "garden," while gazing on forests of oil-blackened derricks piercing the sky in every direction; while the ear is assailed with the strident clang of huge iron bits pounding the drill-pipe, the sudden blast of giant boilers unleashing their steam, the ceaseless retort of gas engines invading the "great silences" of the desert. Dust and steam, rumble and clatter, men's shrill voices calling to each other above the clamor.

And overhead the blue March sky, with white clouds riding the lazy breeze, a breeze that sets the brown grasses quivering and the plumes of the sagebrush waving to and fro. It has been a dry year on the desert. The hills are cracked and brown except where, in a few deep crevices, the hoarded raindrops have brought forth scanty patches of emerald. But the gallant little breeze seems to whisper, "Spring is here!"

Something else attests the breeze's gay challenge. Two plum trees in full bloom! A few hundred feet removed, from the oil-smeared derricks, but never for one instant shut off from their incessant clangor, stands a modest cottage with soft gray walls and sloping green roof. One who loves this desert home surrounded it with lawns and a garden, and in each corner of his front yard he planted a sturdy plum tree. At this season of the year these trees are visions of loveliness, standing, so still and eloquent, in their sudden, sheer beauty, breathing a perfumed benediction on all who pass their way.

The Manor Farm

The rock-like mud unfroze a little and rills
Ran and sparkled down each side of the road
Under the catkins wagging in the hedge.
But earth would have her sleep out, spite of the sun;
Nor did I value that thin gliding beam
More than a pretty February thing
Till I came down to the old Manor Farm,
And church and yew-tree opposite, in age
Its equals and in size. The church and yew
And farmhouse slept in a Sunday silentness.
The air raised not a straw. The steep farm roof,
With tiles duskily glowing, entertained
The mid-day sun; and up and down the roof
White pigeons nestled. There was no sound but one.
Three cart-horses were looking over a gate
Drowsily through their forelocks, swishing their tails
Against a fly, a solitary fly.

The Winter's cheek flushed as if he had drained
Spring, Summer, and Autumn at a draught
And smiled quietly. But 'twas not Winter—
Rather a season of bliss unchangeable
Awakened from farm and church where it had lain
Safe under tile and thatch for ages since
This England, Old already, was called Merry.

—EDWARD THOMAS, in Poems.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS HAVE GOOD RALLY FROM SLUMP

Market Encounters Selling Orders but General Tone Is Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—The credit crisis, which precipitated one of the heaviest liquidating movements in stock market history this week, appeared to have passed its peak today, and prices rallied briskly after a temporary period of heaviness which followed the posting of a 15 per cent renewal rate although New York bankers were reported to be standing by to prevent a repetition of yesterday's run-up to the 20 per cent level.

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, which supplied funds freely late yesterday when it looked as though the rate would be pushed up above 20 per cent, stated that the bank was offering $25,000,000 additional to be loaned as follows: $5,000,000 each at 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 per cent. Similar action was contemplated by other bankers.

One of the most encouraging credit developments of the day was a decline of ⅛ of 1 per cent in bankers' acceptances, the first recession in months. Time money held firm at 8¼ to 8½ per cent with the market extremely dull.

Trading showed a marked reduction in volume today. This was construed as an indication that the bulk of forced liquidation had been completed, and that speculators and investors were not inclined materially to extend their commitments at this time.

Business news continued favorable. Iron Age reported that "a 25-cents-a-ton advance in iron ore, a further stiffening of northern pig iron prices, and added forward commitments in finished steel are fresh evidence of the buoyant situation in the iron and steel industry."

Opening of the oil curtailment conference here today stimulated demand for oil shares. Houston Oil, which sold as low as 83 yesterday, jumped 10 points to 100. Standard Oil of New Jersey climbed 5½ points, Atlantic Refining 4¾, and Barnsdall A, Standard Oil of California and Pan-American B sold 3½ to 4 points higher.

International Telephone, which has been showing independent strength in the face of reactionary tendencies all week, soared 15 points to a new high record at 256½. The stock will shortly be split up on a 2 for 1 basis.

Case Threshing Machine also soared 15 points, Baldwin Locomotive 12, A. M. Byers 11, Advance Rumley preferred 9, Burroughs Adding Machine 8 and Industrial Rayon, Simmons Company, Commercial Solvents, Electric Auto Lite, General Electric, Greene Cananea and American & Foreign Power sold 5 to 7 points higher.

Packard Motors, Anaconda Copper, Radio and National Cash Register made up their early losses of 3½ to 5 points, and moved above last night's final quotations.

In the railroad group, New Haven, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Delaware & Hudson sold 3 to nearly 5 points higher.

Subsiding fears of a late money squeeze caused a scramble to buy the recognized leaders in the final hour. Radio and Chrysler shot up above 100. General Electric gained 7 points, and Commercial Solvents 11. U. S. Steel was in demand above 180, and General Motors at above 85. The market closed strong. Total sales approximated 5,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, with sterling cables down 1-32 of a cent to $4.85 5-16.

Under leadership of Anaconda Copper 7s and International Telephone convertible 4½s, two spectacular issues, the bond market today developed a firmer tone, after yesterday's slide into low territory.

Trading was still on a large scale, but sales were running slightly behind yesterday's heavy volume—the largest since last June.

Gains were confined mostly to those issues influenced by movements of stocks. Time money market was dull, with bids of 8¼ to 8½ reported. The early recovery in the market was helped somewhat by the drop in bankers' acceptance rates.

Anaconda Copper 7s ranged from 4 to 5 points above their 230 closing level of yesterday, reflecting strength of the stock.

International Telephone convertible 4½s ran up to 119⅞, just ⅛ of a point under the year's record price, but lost part of this 2-point gain on realizing. Public Service of New Jersey 4½s, another spectacular favorite, climbed up 8 points before midday from its record low of 172 in a good earnings report.

The investment trusts were heavily traded in, and accounted for the bulk of the business. Alleghany Corporation is held around their closing level fractionally under 100, but American International 5½s recovered nearly a point. Commercial Investment 5½s ran into heavy selling before midday, and broke nearly 7 points to below 100.

U. S. Government securities found good support at slightly higher levels.

Other sections of the list were steady. In the rails St. Paul adjustment 5s held the spot light and were heavily bought fractionally above 76.

The foreign list was neglected in the early hours.

FORD MOTOR OF CANADA

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., report for the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1928	1927
Loss	$4,583,487	†$171,222
Div rec from subs..	1,182,836	
Net loss	3,400,651	†171,222
Dividends		1,050,009
Deficit	3,400,651	878,778
Previous surplus	27,855,336	28,552,579
Taxes & claim adjst		181,535
Total surplus	24,454,685	27,855,336
Surplus	24,454,685	27,855,336

*After depreciation, taxes, etc. †Profit.

BANK TO AID WALL STREET

A modicum of comfort came to Wall Street in its trying credit situation through a reassuring statement of Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, that his institution would lend all its power to prevent any dangerous crisis in the money market. He doubted whether any great New York banks would stand aside and let a crisis develop rather than extend credit to the stock market.

U. S. SMELTING'S YEAR

United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net profit after all reserves for depreciation, depletion and amortization of $4,097,201, against $3,031,278 in 1927 and $3,039,165 in 1926. Preferred dividends amount to $1,702,225. There were 351,117 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of 1928.

CANADIAN-WESTINGHOUSE CO.

MONTREAL—Canadian Westinghouse Company for 1928 reports net earnings of $2,973,503, equal to $33.04 a share on the 90,000 shares outstanding. In 1927 net earnings, after deducting $499,999 patents write-offs, were $1,574,189, equal to $17.49 a share.

EASTERN MASS. STREET RAILWAY

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway reports for February net income after all charges, including depreciation, of $79,798, compared with $130,716 in February a year ago and for two months to Feb. 28 this year net of $160,490, compared with $324,924 in 1928.

NEW HAVEN SURPLUS

New Haven Railroad reports for February a surplus after charges, guarantees, and preferred dividends of $540,419, contrasted with deficit of $195,704 after similar charges in February, 1928.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

Sales	High	Low	Mar.27	Mar.26
2100 Abitibi	40¼	40	40	40⅛
100 Abitibi pf	80½	80½	80½	80
400 Ab & Straus	140	137	140	134
400 Adams M	29½	28¾	28¾	30
8300 Adv-Ru	87⅝	78⅝	84½	80½
700 Adv-Ru pf	84	78½	84	72¾
4100 Alleghany	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅞
1900 Ahumada	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3½
200 Air Reduc	104⅝	99⅞	102⅛	99
2200 Ajax Rub	8⅝	8	8⅝	8⅜
600 Allegh pf	104¼	10 0	104¼	100
3500 Alaska Jun	7⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
400 Alb P W P	16	16	16	17
900 Allied Ch	275	271	275	274
400 Allis-Chal	172	170	172	169
700 Amerada	33	31⅜	32⅝	31
800 Am Ag Ch	17	16⅝	16⅝	16
700 Am Ag C pf	60	58	60	55
700 Am Bk Note	119	115¾	119	110
200 Am Beet S	15½	15⅜	15½	13¾
100 Am Beet pf	50½	50½	50½	
4100 Am Bosch	55	52	55	48½
700 Am Brake	53⅜	52	52½	51¼
5000 Am Br Bov	25½	24¼	24⅝	24
48300 Am Can	121⅝	118	121½	119½
200 Am Can pf	141	141	141	141
1300 Am Car & F	100	99	99⅜	97
300 Am Haw SS	26½	26	26½	24½
300 Am Chicle	52	50	50	47⅜
200 Am En Til	37⅜	37½	37½	37
100 Am Ex	315	315	315	309
11000 Am&FPw	93⅛	89	92	88
100 Am&FP 2 pf	93¼	93¼	93½	92½
16000 Am&FP rts	1⅜	1	1	1
100 Am Hide pf	33	33	33	
800 Am Ice	39	38	39	38
7000 Am Int Crp	64⅜	62	64⅜	62
800 Am La Fr	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
2100 Am Loco	117	115⅜	116½	113¼
2700 Am Metals	61⅜	60⅛	64⅜	59
100 Am P&L sta	80	78¼	80	80¼
200 Am Piano	9¼	9	9¼	10¼
120 Am Piano pf	41½	41½	41½	
2300 Am Pw&Lt	96½	93	96¾	94⅜
100 Am P&L 6%	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅛
500 Am Radiat	175	170	173½	167⅜
200 Am Ry Ex	150	145	150	142
600 Am Republic	54⅞	50	54⅞	47½
400 Am S Razor	65	65	65	66
400 Am Seating	37	36	36	35⅜
400 Am Ship	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4½
1200 Am Smelt	112	108½	112	109½
100 AmSmelt pf	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¼
1600 Am Stl Fnd	67⅝	65	67⅝	63
400 Am Sugar	76	74	76	73
27300 Am T&T	215	210	215	209⅞
100 Am Tob	142	141½	143	140
2500 AmWWrks	83⅛	83	83½	80
100 Am WW 6%	99¾	95¾	99¾	
1900 Am Wool	22⅜	19⅞	22⅜	19⅞
1200 Am Wool pf	49	46¾	48⅞	46¼
300 Am Writ cl	11	11	11	11
1400 Anchor Corp	54⅝	53	54	51¾
4400 Am Zinc	38½	35⅞	38½	35⅞
100 Am Zinc pf	101	101	101	98¼
162200 Anaconda	157⅜	149⅝	157⅜	153¼
100 Andian Nat	41	37¼	41	37
39800 Anaconi	32	29⅞	31	28⅝
100 Armour D pf	87	87	87	85½
3800 Arm Ill A	12¾	12⅛	13¼	12¼
2200 Arm Ill B	7¼	7	7	6⅝
100 Arm Ill pf	76	76	76	75½
800 Arnold Cons	25½	25	25	25
18900 Andes Cop	57⅜	55¼	57⅜	56
2400 Asso DG	56⅝	51	56⅝	54½
100 Asso D 1pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	104
13400 Anac NWI	131⅜	126	131⅝	129½
1000 Atchison	198⅛	197	198½	196
300 Atchison pf	103	103	103	103
200 Atl Coast L	179⅜	175½	177	175¼
100 Atl G&WI	44	44	44	41¼
15400 Atl Refin	64	59½	62	58
300 Atl G&WI pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	
300 Atl Refin pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
100 Austin N	6⅜	6	6⅜	6⅜
2400 Auto Sales	26	25	26	24½
100 Auto Sale pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37½
400 Auto Strop A	45	44½	45	44½
700 Baldwin	250	247½	249¾	240
4700 Balt & Ohio	122⅜	121	122⅜	120
100 Bamber pf	109	108¾	108¾	109
400 Bangor & A	65½	65	65½	65
2200 Barnsdall A	45	42½	44⅛	40¾
100 Barnsdall B	42	42	42	38½
200 Beacon Oil	23	22⅝	23	20⅝
400 Beechnut	86¾	83½	86¾	81⅜
400 Belding H	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
700 Best & Co	82¾	77¾	82¾	77
27000 Beth Steel	103	99	102	98½
200 Bon Ami	78½	78½	78½	78½
200 Booth Fish	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6
600 Booth F 1 pf	48	48	48	48
600 Borden	185	177½	185	176¾
20000 Briggs	42¾	39	41¾	42
200 Brit Steel	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	3⅝
1900 Bklkway	55	51	53	53
2200 Br Man Tr	68½	67⅝	68	65½
200 Brown Shoe	39½	38½	39	39
2000 Bruns Balke	47½	45¾	47¼	44
1200 Bruns Term	28¾	28	28¾	28
1400 Bucyrus	36⅝	35⅜	36⅝	32⅝
600 Bucy cv pf	43½	42	42	43
100 Burns Br B	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
600 Burroughs	270	266	270	262
1500 Bush Term	68	67	67¾	66
2500 Butte Cop	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
200 Butte & Sup	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
1100 Butterick	30	29	29	30
200 By Prod Co	110	108	110	104¼
3900 Byers	155¾	147	155¾	142
300 Cal Pack	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜	74
800 Callahan	3	3	3	3
2600 Cal & Ariz	131	128½	130⅛	129
2100 Cal & Hecla	55	49½	52¾	48⅝
500 Cannon Mills	40⅞	39	40⅛	81
3800 Canada Dry	84	82	83½	81
4200 Can Pac	236½	232	235	231
900 Case Thresh	445	435	442	430
300 Cav Dobbs	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33¼
4700 Cen Alloy	44⅝	42⅜	44	42⅜
700 Celotex	68	65½	67½	65¾
200 Century Rib	14¾	13	14¾	13
2100 Celotex rts	¼	¼	¼	¼
500 Cen Aguirre	40⅞	37	37	35
19600 Cerro de P	106⅞	104	106⅛	104
100 Cert-Teed	20½	20½	20¼	20
1500 Ches Corp	81	79⅜	80⅜	80⅞
1500 Ches & Ohio	214⅜	212	214⅜	211⅜
1000 Chi&Alton	14	13⅝	14	13½
5500 Chi&Alt pf	18½	16⅝	18½	16
3600 Chi Gt West	17⅜	16	16⅝	15⅞
3200 Chi Gt W pf	53⅜	51½	52	51⅜
6200 ChiM&SP	33½	32¼	33¼	31⅝
5900 ChiM&SP pf	54⅜	52½	53⅜	52⅜
1300 Chi&NW	84	83	84	82½
200 Chi Pneu	31	28½	31	28¾
700 Chi Pn pf	49¼	48	48⅝	48⅜
700 Chi RI	126¾	124¼	126¾	124¾
200 Chi RI pf	76⅜	105¾	105¾	105⅝
600 Chick Cot O	42⅞	42	42⅜	41⅞
1100 Childs	47	45⅝	47	45⅛
24400 Chile Cop	113⅜	110	113⅜	109⅝
59000 Chrysler	101	94	99	97¾
700 City Ice	56	55½	55½	56
2300 City Stor	21⅜	20½	21⅜	20½
100 Cluett Pbdy	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
200 Coca Cola	129⅞	127½	129⅞	126⅜
200 Coca Cola A	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1500 Collins & A	61	56½	60½	56
2100 Colo F&I	63⅞	61⅜	62⅝	60
100 Colo South	110	110	110	113¼
200 Col Gas wi	57	56½	57	55
1200 Col Gas	140	134⅛	140	135
100 Col Gas pf	104½	104½	104½	
1800 Col Carbon	132¾	127	132¼	133
88000 Col Graph	74	69½	72	69⅝
5100 Com Cred	48⅝	46¾	48¼	46
2200 Com Sol	262	255	260	250
2100 ComwlthPw	132½	127¼	132½	127¼
900 Conde Nast	76¾	76	76	76⅝
5700 Congoleum	24½	23½	24½	23
100 Conley T st	1	1	1	
700 Con Film pf	26	25⅞	25⅞	25
40000 Con Gas	103⅞	101¼	103	100⅝
700 Con Gas pf	99⅞	99½	99½	100
200 Con Oil pf	66	63⅝	64	67
2600 Con Textile	38¾	31½	31¾	31¼
300 Container A	19¼	18	19¼	18
1100 Container B	9½	8⅞	9½	8¾
1700 Cont Bak A	61⅞	59¾	61⅞	58
4800 Cont Bak B	9⅜	9⅛	9	8⅞
600 Cont Bak pf	90	89½	90	90
15600 Cont Can	74½	72	73½	72¼
1000 Cont Ins	82¾	80	81⅞	80
13800 Cont Mtrs	21¾	19¾	20⅜	18⅞
100 Crex Carp	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	35
1200 Corn Prd	84⅜	82¼	84	82¼
11200 Cuty	65⅛	60⅜	62¼	60½
3000 Crosley R	98⅜	93¼	98⅜	95
400 Crucible	89	85¼	89	85
100 Crown Zell	21	21	21	21
200 Cuba Cane	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600 Cuba C pf	12	11⅞	11½	11½
500 Cuba Co	18	18	18	18
900 Cub Am S	12	11⅜	12	11½
2200 Cub Dom S	5¼	5	5	4⅝
1200 Cudahy	56¼	53⅝	56¼	52⅝
3200 Curtiss	143¾	141¼	143⅞	141½
100 Cutler	60	60	60	58¼
100 Cuyamel Fr	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75½
9100 Davison	55⅛	53	55½	52½
400 Del & Hud	188	186	187	182
700 Del Lac&W	126½	125¾	126½	125½
1400 Det Edison	255	254	254	253½
1600 Devoe&R A	56	54¾	55⅝	54¼
900 Dome Mines	97	93	93	87
100 Du So Sh pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
3900 Dupont	183¼	178	181	176
7000 Dupont deb	117½	117½	117½	117¼
2100 Eaton Axle	64⅞	63	63½	62⅝
100 Edingon	32	31	32	30¾
100 Edingon pf	100	100	100	98
11600 Elec Auto L	145	137	142⅛	136
3100 Elec Boat	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	15⅜
15000 Elec P&L	64⅝	61½	63½	61
400 ElecP&L pf	106	106	106	106
2900 Elec Sto Bat	81⅞	79½	80⅞	78¼
300 Emer-Br A	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
100 End John	73¾	73¾	73¾	73⅝
100 Eng PS5%pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3800 Eng P S	51⅞	49	50½	48⅜
100 Eng P S pf	92½	92	92	92¼
100 EPS 5½pfw	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
3700 Equit Bldg	35⅝	34¼	35	34½
5000 Erie	68¾	67	68¼	66⅞
1700 Erie 1 pf	58⅝	57¼	58⅞	57⅛
200 Erie 2 pf	56	56	56	56¾
100 Eureka Vac	48¾	41	41	48
100 Ex Buffet	24¾	24¾	24¾	
2200 Evans Auto	62	61	62	55
100 Fairb Morse	44	44	44	43½
3000 Fed Lt & Tr	80	80	80	79
100 Fed M&S	266	266	266	
100 Fed M&S pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼
1700 Fed Motor T	17	15⅝	17	14½
200 Filene S	90	85	90	81
900 Fidelity Ins	95	92	95	90½
1100 First Nat St	68	65	67	65
6100 Fisk rts	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
6400 Fisk Rubber	14⅜	13¼	13⅝	13
100 Florsheim	42½	40½	42½	50

Sales	High	Low	Mar.27	Mar.26
5200 Fleischm'nn	72½	70¼	72⅛	69⅜
200 Florsheim pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
200 Foundation	55½	55	55½	55½
5400 Fox A	85⅞	86⅜	85⅜	83⅝
1200 Follansbee	64⅞	62¾	64	59⅜
3600 Freeport Tx	44⅜	43¾	44⅝	42
100 Fuller pr pf	100⅜	100⅜	100½	99
400 Gabriel A	23⅜	22	22	21
4300 Gardner M	14⅛	12⅝	14⅛	12
600 GenAmTk	87	85⅞	86⅞	84⅞
2800 Gen Asphalt	67½	63	67½	63⅛
1000 Gen Cable	50	48	50	46
1700 Gen Cable A	103	100	102	99⅜
100 Gn Cable pf	105	105	105	
20600 Gen Elec	237½	227½	236	228½
1300 Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
200 Gen G&E B	100	100	100	
2800 Gen Mills rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
129400 Gen Mot	85½	80⅝	83½	82½
600 Gen Mot 7%pf	125½	125	125	
600 Gen Mills	75¾	75¾	75⅝	76
200 Gen O Ad A	50⅝	49⅜	49⅝	50½
1800 Gen O Ad ct	38	35½	37⅞	36⅞
3000 Gen Ry Sig	99	94½	98⅞	96⅜
1700 Gen Refrac	74¼	71⅞	72⅞	71⅞
3400 Gen Ref rts	1½	1	1	1½
1600 GBelte	113½	112	113½	110⅞
2700 Glmbel Bros	38¾	37⅜	38⅛	38⅛
1400 Glidden	42½	40⅛	42	40½
5300 Gobel	49⅜	46	48½	45
19700 Gold Dust	64⅜	60¼	63¼	61
6600 Goodrich	91⅞	89⅝	91½	91
200 Goodrich pf	113	113	113	113
26000 Goodyear	141	132⅝	138	133⅞
800 Goodyear 1pf	103	101¾	103	103⅛
1400 Gothum nv	54	53	54	53¾
10000 Graham-P	44⅜	42½	44⅜	41
200 Grhm-P pf ct	42	39½	39½	37
17300 Granby	96⅛	94¼	96¼	93⅜
280 Grand Stores	85	85	85	82½
1600 Grand Union	22¾	21	22¾	20¼
300 Grand Un pf	44	43¼	44	41
1900 Grt Nor pf	105	104½	105	102
3600 Grt Nor Ore	31⅛	30	31	28⅝
1900 Grt W Sug	35½	34	35½	33⅛
10000 Greene-Can	170¼	161⅝	169	162
100 Grant	121¼	119¼	121¼	119¾
3000 Gulf S rts	1⅛	1	1	2⅝
700 Gulf Mobile	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	46
700 Gulf Steel	63	63	63	62½
600 Hartman A	25	25	25	25
600 Hartman B	26⅝	24¾	26⅝	23⅝
100 Havana El	7½	7½	7½	7½
700 Hershey Ch	69⅜	69	69⅜	67½
700 Hershey pf	84	82½	83½	83
400 Hershey ppf	105	105	105	105
100 Hoe & Co	18	18	18	17
100 Hollander	18½	18½	18½	15⅞
200 Homestake	74¼	74¼	74¼	73½
4500 Houston Oil	101¾	96	100	90
3400 Howe So	75	73¼	75	71
2600 Hud Man	44¼	42¾	44⅛	42⅛
3800 Hahn Dept	45¼	42⅝	45	43½
14500 Hudson Mot	85⅞	83	85⅞	82⅝
400 Hahn pf	101½	100¼	101½	99⅞
13200 Hupp Mot	73⅞	65	67½	62¼
200 Ill Central	137¾	136¾	137⅜	135
100 Ill Cen pf	135	135	135	
1900 Holland Fur	42	43	43	42⅞
4200 Ind Oil & G	34⅜	32	33½	31⅜
100 Indian Mot	24	22½	23½	23⅜
22900 Indian Refin	42½	37	41	36⅞
15800 Ind Ref rts	5¼	4¾	5	6
1000 Inland St	88½	87	87¾	86
2700 Ind R ct rts	4⅜	3¼	4	2½
19400 Inspiration	55⅞	52	54⅝	53⅜
500 Interboro R	47⅛	42⅝	45¾	42
100 Intercon Rub	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
500 Int Agri	13½	12¾	12⅞	12⅝
100 Int Agri pf	81	81	81	81
200 Int Business	156½	156½	156½	156½
400 Int Rayon	117	112	112¾	110
200 Int Dept	79¾	76	78	77
2800 Int Cement	88⅝	86	87	88½
300 Int Comb A	74⅞	69¾	74	69¾
100 Int P&P A	31¾	30½	31⅛	30⅜
9000 Int P&P B	19½	18¾	19	19½
4600 Int P&P C	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	14
4900 Int Harv	107½	102¼	106⅝	105⅝
3600 Int Match pf	83½	81¼	82½	79½
Int M Mar	5½	5¼	5¼	5
1000 Int M Mar pf	39⅞	38	39	37⅛
94300 Int Nickel	48½	44¼	46⅞	43⅝
100 Int Paper	75	75	75	75
30 Int Salt	76	76	76	78
8200 Int Tel & T	262⅜	243	258¼	247½
200 Int Pr Ink	55	52	52	52
500 Island Crk	53	52¼	52¾	53¼
400 Jewel Tea	138	126	138	137
22000 Johns Man	178½	166¼	174	168⅝
1900 Jordan Mot	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10⅜
700 Kan City So	83	81	83	80
1700 Kayser	76	76	76	76
300 Kaufm D pf	28¾	28¼	28½	27⅝
200 Keith Alb pf	96	95¾	95⅞	95
24200 Kelly Spring	17⅝	15½	16	13⅜
1800 Kelsey Wh	52½	49	52½	47½
2700 Kelvinator	14⅞	13½	14⅞	13
2200 Kinster	51	51	51¼	53⅞
75000 Kennecott	93½	90	92⅝	89⅞
500 Kinney	59	58	58¾	58
50 Kinney pf	104	104	104	104
1500 Kraft Chees	33⅜	32⅜	33¼	32⅜
2200 Kresge	48⅞	47⅜	48½	47⅜
200 Kresge DS	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100 Kress Co	96⅜	96	96	96½
22400 Kroger	94⅞	88½	92	87⅞
12900 Kreuger	38⅝	37¼	3⅝	37
3300 Kreuger rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1400 Lago Oil	32	27½	29⅝	28
1800 Lamb Woolen	21¾	21	21½	21¼
800 Lee Rubber	19¼	18½	19⅛	18½
100 Lehigh PC	55¾	55	55	55¼
10 Lehi PC pf	109	108	109	109
500 Lehigh Val	90¼	90¼	90¼	86¾
1100 Lehigh V pf	34¾	34¼	34¼	
700 Lim Loco	48¾	47½	48¾	46¾
700 Liquid Car	77⅜	75⅞	75⅞	74¾
400 Link Belt	54	54	54	53⅜
3100 Loews Inc	64⅜	63⅞	63¾	61⅝
200 Loews ww	100	100	100	
1700 Lorl Inc	7⅝	7¼	7⅞	7⅝
100 Long Bell A	29	29	29	29
3400 Loose-W	63⅝	60¼	62	59¼
4700 Lou Oil Ref	14¼	13¾	14⅛	13
300 Lou GE A	40	39¼	40½	38⅝
100 Louis & N	139	139	139	138¾
100 Ludlum Stl	72	68	72	69⅝
100 Lud Stl pf	98½	98½	98½	98¾
300 McCall	72¼	71¾	72	71¾
400 McCrory B	104	101¾	104	101¾
1800 McKeesport	69¾	66½	68	68
6500 Mack Tr	99¾	94¼	97⅝	96
1400 Macy	156	152	156	153¼
1300 Madison Sq	20¼	19⅝	20	20
3200 Magma Cop	75⅜	74⅜	74⅝	72½
700 Man El Sup	29⅜	29½	29½	29⅞
200 Man Eliv mg	50	45¾	49¾	45¼
800 Man Shirt	29	29	29	28⅝
900 Maracaibo	15	13¼	15	12½
200 Mkt St Ry	3¼	3	3	
100 Mkt St R pf	31½	31½	31½	31

MIDDLE WEST TRADE SOUND

Credit Factor Uppermost—Steel, Auto and Radio Industries Active

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—So far as can be learned high interest rates have not yet affected business conditions in the middle West, although they have presented a problem necessitating serious thought from both the speculative and business standpoint.

Credit conditions in the middle West, especially in the Chicago area, have attracted the attention of all financial quarters of the country. The use of credit for speculation has brought about a condition where liquidation of loans is necessary, and large bankers have gone on record as opposed to any further loans on stock exchange collateral. Interest rates on funds for stock speculation have continued high and threaten to go higher.

The immediate result of this has been fairly heavy liquidation of stock holdings with the resultant decline in prices. Most of the selling, however, has been what is known as "scare selling"—selling in anticipation that credit conditions would become worse. Apparently there have been few forced sales of stocks inasmuch as accounts are plentifully protected. Well informed persons are optimistic over the outcome of the situation, however.

The sound condition of business in the middle West is indicated by the manner in which corporations are coming to the aid of the banks. Many leading companies are transferring funds to Chicago to be placed in the call money market. While the amount thus transferred is not definitely known, it is understood that it will run into eight figures, and it is indicated in well informed circles that as much money as is needed in the middle West will be made available.

Latest studies coming to hand continue to show a high rate of industrial activity prevailing. Automobile production is running ahead of sales, but this is considered normal at this time of year. Heavy spring demand is expected to take up the surplus. Radio business is running at a rate unusually high at this season. Activity continues at a high level in the steel industry.

DIVIDENDS

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable May 1 to stock of record April 12, placing the stock on a $7 annual basis, against $6 previously.

Central Coal & Coke Company declared a dividend of $1.25 an the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31. This is the first payment since January, 1924.

Horn & Hardart Company declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 11. This places the issue on a $2.50 annual basis.

Mexican Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $3 on common and $2 on preferred. A special dividend of $40 a share was also declared on the common.

Lakey Foundry & Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15. In addition, a 2½ per cent stock dividend, declared in advance in January, is alsso payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

Continental Motors Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable May 20 to stock of record May 15, placing the stock on a $7 annual dividend basis. This is the first dividend on the common since June 1, 1914.

Edison Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

Eureka Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

American & Foreign Power Company declare the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the second preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewl rate	12%	15%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	5¾
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6	@6½ 7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8	8
Four to six months	8	8
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	56¼c	56¼c
Bar silver in London	26⅛d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	$48 11⅛d	$48 11⅛d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$85,000,000	$1,829,000,000
Year ago today	91,000,000	1,439,000,000
Balances	32,000,000	185,000,000
Year ago today	39,000,000	133,000,000
F. R. bank credit	27,969,207	156,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅝@5¾
60 days	5¾@5¾
90 days	5¾@5¾
4 months	5¾@5¾
5 months	6 @5¾
6 months	6 @5¾

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ½ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	8
Dallas	6	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	5½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Amsterdam	5½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	8	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	8	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Warsaw	8	Bucharest	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$5.84⅝	$4.84¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 11-32	4.85 13-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0390¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.0522¾	.0523¾	.192
Germany—mark	.2372	.2372½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.1406¼	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296½	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2665	.2664½	.268
Finland—flum'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.5007¾	.4007¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.2667	.2666½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0440	.0440	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1512	.1520	.193
Sweden—krona	.2672	.2672	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923⅝	.1824⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175¾	.0175¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4925	.4921	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6256	.6256	
India—rupee	.3643	.3645	.4866
Japan—yen	.4465	.4460	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4206	.4206	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1180	.1180	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	4.60	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0688	1.0688	1.0342
Venezla—bolivar	.9805	.9805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4275	.4262½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	110	110
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	102	102
Ala G & So 4s '43	93	93
Alleghany Corp 5s	100¼	99½
Albany P W P 6s	96	96
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am Int 5½s '49	105	101¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¾	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	101¾	101
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102¾	101½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¼	104⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98¾	98
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104	103¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	244	233
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	98½	98
Armous & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅝	90¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¼	91
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	85¼	85⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	111¾	110
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	86	86
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	64½	64½
B&O 1st 4s '48	90¾	90⅝
B&O-4s Tol & C div '59	81¾	81
B&O cv 4½s '33	97	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100¼	100⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103	103
B&O 5s series D	100⅜	100¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B104	103	103
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101⅝	100⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅛	103¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '38	100	100
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55 '56	76	76
Boston & Me 5s	92	91½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102½	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95⅜	95
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91¾	91¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	97½	97½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	100⅝
Can North deb 4½s '46	114	114
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅜	114
Can North 4½s	97⅛	97½
Can North sf 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	83⅞	83½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅝	108⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	102	102
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	99⅛
Cen RR N J gen 5s '87	108¼	107⅝
Certainteed 5½s '48	69¼	69
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅜	98⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94⅞	94⅜
Ches &O con 5s '39	102	101⅝
Ches & O Warm 5s	100	100
Ches & O 4½s A	90⅞	90⅜
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	67¾	67⅝
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	101½
Chi East Ill 5s '51	81	80⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67	66⅝
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	92¼	92⅛
Chi M&StP 4½s C	92	92⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76½	76⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	91	90¼
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	94	94
Chi & NW gen 5s '87	105	104⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	79½	79⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93⅝	93⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s	89⅞	89⅛
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99⅝	99⅜
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	91	91
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97⅞	97⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102⅝	102½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102	102
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114	114
Chile Copper 5s '47	95½	94½
Cin Gas&Elec 4s	87	87
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104⅝	104¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96½	96½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	105⅝	105
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	97⅞	97⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s	101	97¼
Commercial Credit 4s '34	97	97
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	70	68⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	104⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102	102
Container Corp 6s '46	91	91
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97½	97½
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅞	100⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	69	68
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	82½	82½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	89⅝	89⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¾	100
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	90⅝	90⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	97	97
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	87½	87½
Den & R G W 5s '55	93¾	92¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	99⅛	98⅞
Donner Stee irfg 7s '42	100½	100½
Dold Packing 6s '42	87½	87½
Duke-Pr Pow 8s '56	103⅞	103⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99	98
Ed Ill NY 5s	110	110
El Paso & SW 5s '65	100	100
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	81	81
Erie cv 4s A '53	78⅝	78⅛
Erie gen 4s '95	77	76½
Erie 5s '67	93¼	93
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	107½	107½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	93⅝	93⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112	111⅜
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	104	104
Gen Cable 5½s	98⅜	98⅜
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100⅜	100⅛
Geo Car & Nor 5s '20	98	97½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅜	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104	103¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110½	110½
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109
Gulf States Steel 5s '52	97	97
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	64⅝	64⅜
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	97
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	99½	99½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	78	78
Hud & Man adj In 5s '57	73½	73½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	90⅝	90
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101	100⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97¼	97
Ill Cen C & E 1st&Ref 4½s '63	97¼	97¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97½	97½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91	91
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s Sta '66	73⅝	73⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	96⅝	96½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	105⅞	104½
Int &Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93	92½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101¼	101
Int Paper 6s '55	94	92¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	95½	95½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93	93
Int T & T cv 4½s	119⅞	118
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101¼	101⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	71¼	71½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96½	96½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103¾	103¾
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	110	110
Kendall 5½s ww	94	93½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	115¾	115¾
Kinney Co 7½s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Kreuger T 5s rcts wi	98⅛	98
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99½	99½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100½	100½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	101⅞
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	99⅝	99⅜
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97	96½
Lake Shore & MS 5s	97	96½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84⅜	84⅛
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '34	102½	102½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97¾	97¾
Long Island gen 4s '38	90¾	90¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Louis & Jek Bridge 4s '45	86	86
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	105
L&N 4s '20	100⅝	100⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94½	94½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	66	66
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88¼	88¼
McCrory 5½s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Met West Side 4s	74	74
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98	97⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Min StL 1st rfg 4s '49	23½	23½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	97	97
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	92	92
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	100	100
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	82¼	82¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100	100
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	71¾	70¾
Mo Pac 5s C '38	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96	95⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '38	96½	96¾
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	96⅝	96⅝
Montana Power 5s A '43	99½	99½
Naum 6s	102⅝	102⅝
Nash Chat & St L 4s '78	89½	89½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94⅝	94⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	71¾	71⅞
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9	9
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	98
N E T & T 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95	92⅜
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	98	98
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94¼	94¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¼	105¼
NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013 '97	97	97
NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013	105	104⅞
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93⅛	93⅛
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	105⅜	105
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	105¾	105¼
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	100⅝	100⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	102⅜	102⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104	104
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	77	77
NY NH&H ct 5s '48	102⅝	102⅝
NY NH&H 6s '40	117½	117½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100	100
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	67¾	67¾
NY Ry adj 5s '42	2⅝	2⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	42½	42½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105½	105½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98⅜
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	81	81
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100¼	100
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70½	70
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99⅛	99⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100	99⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	100⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64	64
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87⅜	87½
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101⅞	101⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅝	110⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89½	89½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99⅝
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	99	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101	100½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94½	94½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	99
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	79¼	79
Penn 4½s	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100⅝	100⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97⅝	97⅝
Penn R R 6s '54	102¼	101¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106¼	106¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	107½
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¼	100⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marq 5s '56	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	90⅜	90
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	93½	92⅞
Pierce Arrow 6eb 8s '43	106⅛	106⅛
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	104⅛	106
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	106⅜	106⅜
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	101	100
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Post Tel Cab '55	89½	89
Pub Serv El Pa 4½s	98⅛	97½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102½	102½
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	100	173
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	94	94
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	93⅞	93⅞
Rep I & S sf 5s '40	101	101
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅞
Rochester Gas 7s '46	108	107½
Rutland con 4½s '41	87	87
San Ant Pssv 6s	102¼	101⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98⅝	98⅜
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¼	99⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¾	93¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅞	84
St L & S F 4½s '78	84⅜	84½
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	100⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	83½	83½
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99	98⅝
St P M & M con 6s '33	103½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103	103
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100	100
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	57⅝	57⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	39	38
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75	75
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	72	72
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '25	66½	65½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	65	65
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94⅝	94⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	95	94⅜
Silesian Am Corp 5s '41	97⅝	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98⅞	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	102
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅝	99¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	93½	93½
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	97⅝	97⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	102
So Pacific 1ol 4s '49	87	87
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	90¼	90¼
So Pac 4½s '68	94	94
So Pac cv 6s '34	101	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	84½
So Ry con 5s '94	107	106¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	84½	84
So Ry gen 6s '56	111½	111¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119	119
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	102
Stand Milling 5s '30	100	100
Stand Milling 5½s '45	113	113
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¾	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	97	97
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	93	93
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105⅛	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	85¾	85¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s '2000	105¾	105¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98	97¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	59	58½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	58¼	58½
Trap Rock 6s	100	99½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Truax Traer C 6½s	97	97
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	98	96
Union Oil Cal 4s	83½	83½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87½	87½
Union Pacific 4½s '68	95	95
Union Pacific 4s '68	86	86
Uni Piscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	83½	83½
U S Rubber 5s '47	88⅝	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '42	101⅝	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	92⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99¼	99¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	88⅝	88¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108	107¾
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	92½	92½
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	102⅝	101⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	98½
Va & S'west con 5s '58	90	90
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100⅜	100⅜
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99⅝	99¼
Walworth 6s '45	91	90¾
Walworth 6½s '35	97	97
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	102⅜	102⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	86⅞	86⅞
Westchester Ltg 5s	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	78⅜	78⅜
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94	94
Western N Y & Pa 4s '48	89¼	89¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96¼
Western Un 5s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	107½	107½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	102	102
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¾	99½
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	92	91⅞
White Sew M 6s '40	95½	95½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42¾	41⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	44	44
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Youngstown 6s	100	99⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last—Mar27	Mar26
3½s '47	97.7	97.12	97.6	97.6	97.8
1st 4¼s '47	98.12	98.17	98.10	98.17	98.10
4th 4¼s '38	98.17	98.22	98.17	98.20	98.17
4th 4¼s rg	98.14	98.15	98.14	98.15	..
Vic 3½s	98.28	98.31	99.1	98.31	..
US 4s '54-'10	1.22	101.23	101.22	101.23	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 3d	89	89
Antioquia 7s D	91	91
Antioquia 7s A '45	91½	91½
Antioquia 7s B '45	91¾	91¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	85	85
Agr Mtg Bk 6s ct '48	85	85
Argentine 5½s '62	95⅞	95⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅝	98⅝
Australia 4½s '57	86⅞	86⅛
Autsralia 5s '55	84½	83
Australia 5s '57	84	83⅜
Austria 7s	102⅜	102⅜
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	87⅞	87⅜
Austrasia (Upper) 7s '45	97⅜	97⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93½	93½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	90½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98⅝	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅜	102⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅝	104½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	113⅜	102⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Berlin 6s	90	89½
Berlin 6½s '50	96⅝	96⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	92½	92½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	89⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102	102
Bolivia 7s ct	87½	87
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	90	90
Bollvia (Rep) 8s '47	100⅝	100½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99	98¼
Brazil 6½s '26	92½	92
Brazil 6½s '27	92½	92
Brazil 7s	96¾	96½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106½	106
Brenuen 7s '35	100	100
Brisbane 5s '57	91	91
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80	80
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	92
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100½	100¼
Bulgaria 7½s	87	86⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97	97
Can (Dom) 4½s '26	97¼	100
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅞	103
Can (Dom) 6½s '29	99½	98
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	4 97⅝	97½
Chile 6s ct wi	94	94
Chile (Bank) 6s '61 ct	90⅝	90⅜
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6½

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Meredithean Portrait

Portrait in a Mirror, by Charles Morgan. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. MORGAN'S second novel is a fine achievement. It is the kind of novel one does not often come across nowadays: Victorian in its unquestioning assumption of spiritual values, Jamesian in excellence of patterning and balance of incident, and entirely modern in that it is a picture of two individuals, as distinct from the Victorian picture of men and women as social beings. The classic and orderly warmth of an unending Meredithean summer passes over the pages.

It is impossible to do justice to the delicacy and subtlety of the story in brief outline. An elderly artist looks back to the year 1875, the year of his first love. His mood is reverent and grave. As if looking into a mirror, he sees the young man that he was, without the condescending or critical humors we usually have for our early emotions. Over the mood of unembittered regret and the sense of unattainable satisfaction, a youthful exaltation dwells like a constant wind:

"'But who is she and who am I,' I thought, 'that in our mutual love I should see the origin of love and the beginning of the world?' Yet I could not then think otherwise. Mercy was upon me and wonder: imagination consumed me like a fire."

The success of the story lies in the fact that it is bound carefully into a unity by those words, "I could not then think otherwise." And even the conclusion—which jars a little because it is artistically either the right one for the wrong reason, or the wrong one for the right reason—is made acceptable, at least, by this phrase.

Youth's Encounter

The hero describes how as a young man in his eighteenth year he leaves his modest and conventional home, where his desire to become a painter is looked upon with honest apprehension, for a visit to a large country house, where convention is more generous but nevertheless exacts its own special kind of respect. During his visit he falls in love with a delightful young woman, slightly older than he is, and quickly compassionate to his awkward youth and responsive to his sensitiveness. Moved as she is by his declaration—they are thrown together because he is commissioned to paint her portrait—she has not the courage to follow her own heart and to leave the young man to whom she is more or less engaged. His social position is more solid than that of the artist who is after all only an untried boy. She finally marries her young country gentleman, who is a good-hearted, sporting and rather patronizing fellow whose whole life is mapped out by the English country gentleman tradition.

The young painter goes to stay in her house after the marriage, for the girl's father, who is a painter of repute, an Academician whose original fire is gone, wishes to do all he can to encourage the younger man. The old love is reawakened and in due course the young artist is able to stay in the house no longer. He suffers to see her mentally satisfied by her comfortable but emotionally mediocre environment. Some years later she returns to him at the house where they originally met. She is in love with him now, but he only with the idealized memory. They are, as she says, people speaking different languages. The reunion brings no finality, no true rest to their disturbed thought and they part.

Well-Drawn Background

We have given no idea here of the amazingly well-drawn background of characters which are the texture for this drama. The aunt who calls herself "the wreck," the older artist; the French connoisseur who cannot understand the curious immateriality of the young man's pictures; the sharp-tongued, disillusioned young invalid; the numbers of odd gentry and red-faced, well-fed and uncomprehending cricket-playing young men and their stolid wives—they are all drawn and arranged most skillfully. Mr. Morgan's style is without sentimentality or crudeness. He has taste and discretion. The simplicity and at times noticeable care of his style are without preciosity. It is an achievement to have given a profoundly established dignity to a state of youthful feeling which is so frequently either rendered priggishly or made absurd.

One asks, nevertheless, how it is that such a beautiful book should somehow fail to be a great one. It is no doubt largely a matter of limited range and depth, but there is also the technical question of pattern. Mr. Percy Lubbock, in discussing Meredith's "Harry Richmond," has pointed out the serious difficulties of the first-person narrative when the narrator is to take an important part in the story. There tends to be an emotional blur when the narrator-hero produces the play and has to project himself on the stage as leading actor at the same time. It is for this reason that Mr. Morgan's hero and heroine seem to be unfairly privileged in their emotions and to belong to a different world from that of the rest of the characters. The hero and heroine live so much in Time dramatically, the other characters in Space socially, and one feels the lack of a bridge between the two planes. On the other hand it is due to the use of the first-person method that the background characters are so extraordinarily good. Mr. Morgan has written the kind of novel that makes one think criticism is a silly business.

V. S. P.

LEWIS MUMFORD

Looking Back at Melville

Herman Melville, by Lewis Mumford. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

A DOZEN years ago the "Cambridge History of American Literature," which devoted the customary entire chapter to each of the chief American literary figures, allotted some 3½ pages to the author of "Moby-Dick." The writer of those pages found space for the remark that of late there was some evidence of a revival of interest in Melville. Since then Melville's collected works have been gathered together in an impressive definitive edition; Mr. Weaver and Mr. Freeman have written biographies; there have been numerous briefer estimates; and now Mr. Mumford, at the close of his ambitious, comprehensive, conscientious and highly laudatory biographical and critical study, informs us that yet other biographies are in preparation.

What are the causes of this astonishing revival? Undoubtedly the popularity of Joseph Conrad, who combined sea stories with ethics and philosophy and who read into exotic adventure an underlying cosmic symbolism, had something to do with it. The occurrence of Melville's centenary had something more, for centenaries are in fashion and Melville's in 1919 did not pass unnoticed. An instinct, both generous and also arrogant, to do justice to those whom our immediate ancestors neglected played its share. And then there was certainly something in Melville's outlook upon life to which the present age responded. We, too, had encountered the Great White Whale. We had caught up with Melville.

Nevertheless, it is a fair assumption from Mr. Mumford's book that Melville is still the possession of what Stendahl called "the happy few"; otherwise his latest biographer would not have considered it necessary to include within his book portentously lengthy summaries of each of his subject's works, with such elaborate analyses of style, method, material, symbolism and the like. Mr. Mumford's book is too long; it is, moreover, mercilessly repetitious. Melville's qualities and defects are catalogued and recatalogued and illustrated again and again We grow weary long before the end even of Mr. Mumford's well-doing; and because he claims too much for his hero we are inclined to grant Melville perhaps less than his due.

We have just said that this critic catalogues Melville's defects, but it is usually for the purpose of brushing them aside as of little significance in comparison with his counterbalancing merits. Nothing that Mr. Mumford says, however, will make us forget the longeurs of "Typee" and "Omoo"; the ill-planned, ill-digested, rococo decoration and structure of that impossible extravaganza "Pierre"; the uncouthness of many of the short stories; the unending dreariness of "The Confidence Man"; even—dare we breathe it?—the shortcomings of "Moby-Dick." Mr. Mumford classes Melville's masterpiece with "The Divine Comedy" and "Hamlet"; he is entitled to his opinion—perhaps; but nothing that he says buttresses that opinion against disagreement on the part of those who, while recognizing its superb merits as the finest of all stories of the sea and while impressed by the solemn underlying symbolism, are alive to its grave defects: its verbosity, its rhetoric, its extravagance, its frequent tediousness, its flaws in composition, its mannerisms, its pedantry. It is a reliable manual of the whaling industry; it is a stirring tale of adventure; it is an allegory—but are these various aspects so blended that we must really accept Mr. Mumford's opinion, which places it on the heights with the supreme works of literature?

It is as biographer rather than as critic that Mr. Mumford is to be almost unreservedly commended. Especially successful is his painting-in of the background of Melville's life: the antebellum society of New York; the growth of industrialism and shoddiness; the changes wrought by the Civil War. All this is admirably done; and he has done well also in filling in many of the gaps in our knowledge of Melville's later years. The traditional view, passed on from critic to critic, was that after the failure of "Moby-Dick" and the disaster of "Pierre," Melville maintained an almost unbroken silence. Actually he continued to write, though with diminished output and though he now turned frequently to verse (not very successful verse) as a medium of expression. Melville would not compromise with his views on art and life in order to maintain the successes which his first books won for him. Such high dignity was altogether admirable. Read "Moby-Dick" and one is astonished at the lack of appreciation on the part of our ancestors. But read, if you can, "Pierre," and the unfavorable reception which Melville experienced will seem much less astounding.

S. C. C.

Books in Brief Review

The Ring Fence, by Eden Phillpotts (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) tells the story of John Churchward, who does not understand his father's yearning over the land and his lifelong ambition to inclose the neighboring Narracott farm within a ring fence with his own. The simplest way to this end and a way ordained by nature, old Churchward thought, was for his son to marry the Naracott daughter, but the young people willed otherwise. John married a girl of his own choosing and Cicely Narracott picked a husband who cared so little about the farm that he wanted to leave England altogether and start out in a new country. Still a third love affair brought strife between father and child when Gwen Dashper determined to wed an ambitious fisher lad instead of the prosperous innkeeper her father had selected. Mr. Phillpotts is equally convinced of the inevitability of the conduct of the young and of the tragedy that it is to their elders, but what he wants most to do is to present fully and affectionately a long series of characters.

Home Life in History, by John Gloag and C. Thompson Walker (New York: Coward-McCann. $4) is the sort of book that those who plan to write historical romances should study with care. It seeks to answer, and succeeds extraordinarily well in answering, in so short a space, these three questions about the people of England in different periods of their history: "Where did they live? How did they live? What did they think and talk about?" This herculean task is ingeniously accomplished by tracing the story of a hypothetical British family through its successive generations, from the time when Doli, tribesman of the Belgae, conducted his simple trading operations in the third century B. C. at Caer Gwent (now Winchester), until his lineal descendant, Harold Francis Ponsonby Nidde, succeeded to the family estate in Yorkshire in 1925.

The Philosophy of Fiction, by Grant Overton (New York: Appleton $3) shows its author well read, variously appreciative, able to draw pleasure for himself from his reading, and to help others to do so. His approach to the subject of his title is not philosophical in any professional sense. No such general statement of relations is attempted as might be tested by its viability in specific cases of criticism. Neither analyzing the conceptual significance of relevant terms used loosely and by instinct, nor generalizing from facts, letting the chips of definition fall as they would, the author works impressionistically. And while his intuitions are occasionally helpful, as a whole the results really show the inadequacy of purely literary methods to cope with problems of abstraction.

Luc de Claplers, Marquis de Vauvenargues, by May Wallas (London: Cambridge University Press. 12s. 6d. net) reveals the merits behind the confusions and contradictions in the thought of Vauvenargues. He detested frivolity, extolled what he understood as virtue to the detriment of what he disliked in severity, and was from his earliest days a worshiper of glory and the heroic in the heart. It is his independence, though of a negative kind, which is attractive to modern readers. Miss Wallas's book, which is a Ph. D. thesis packed with quotations and references, describes his short years and discusses his thought. It is all soberly done, with enough information to form a picture of the young man whose heart was stronger than his head.

King Akhnaton, by Simeon Strunsky (New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50) is a novel which draws a striking parallel to the height of the career of Woodrow Wilson from a remote period of Egyptian history. The skillful combination of ancient fact and recent actuality has produced a book which unites archæological lore with topical interest. The result is a novel of some educational value.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Red Ink and Journalism

ONCE upon a time, in those dim and incredible days following the turn of the century, an instructor in English urged his college class to read and study the Boston Journal. That newspaper of honorable lineage had just been taken under the benevolent care of Frank A. Munsey. It was transformed into one of the earlier of those family journals whose intellectual attraction is reinforced by a chromatic appeal. These qualities evidently appeared to this instructor to make it helpful to students.

Most of the members of the class accepted the advice unquestioningly. But one of them, a priggish fellow, was disturbed by it. So that when the instructor later in the lecture recommended also that the class read a new and particularly cerebral periodical, this student caused an incident. "I should like to ask," he malapertly drawled, "whether this magazine employs red ink in its titles."

* * *

The class was hushed. The instructor, himself quite young and perhaps a bit of a precisian too, wavered a moment, but quickly remembered that he was after all the teacher, and fastened a professorial eye upon his inquisitor. "I'm sure I don't know," he remarked in a nipping tone; "nor do I know that it has any bearing on the question under discussion."

Of course the rebuke was earned. There could be no possible excuse for the student's procacity. And yet, and yet . . . is it not true that as to the merits of the unvoiced conflict, the wretched student had the right of it? For what legitimate purpose is served by headlines in red ink? And what became of the newspapers which received the attentions of Munsey? Nearly all of them, including the Boston Journal, are venerated memories today. Munsey was a successful man in several fields; but whenever he touched a newspaper it withered like Siebel's flowers. There was red ink in the books too. So, whether you look at it from the viewpoint of taste or of effectiveness, there is little to be said for Munsey as a newspaper publisher.

* * *

Unfortunately, the Munsey blight did not end with Munsey. It helped to prepare the newspapers for submission to standardization, and to make ready the way to green and pink "sporting extras." As Willard Grosvenor Bleyer reminds us in "Journalism," the latest of the American Library Association's series of pamphlets on "Reading with a Purpose": "We wear machine-made, standardized hats and shoes, suits and dresses, manufactured by the thousands. We use machine-made, standardized furniture, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, phonographs and automobiles — all the result of mass production. Newspapers, likewise, are turned out by the thousands of copies an hour. . . . Yes, our newspapers are machine-made, standardized products just as are our food, our clothes, our automobiles, our motion pictures and our popular music."

Mr. Bleyer, who is professor of journalism in the University of Wisconsin, is inclined to be a realist. He is disposed to accept the situation. He finds it natural that the newspaper should reflect the "speeding up of the whole tempo of life": "We jump out of bed in the morning, turn on the radio to do our setting up exercises, hurry through breakfast, dash to work in the subway or motor bus or our own automobile, are kept busy all the morning in an office amid jingling telephones and clicking typewriters, or in a factory with its roar of machinery, eat a hurried lunch at a cafeteria, rush back to work again, speed home at the end of the day, hurry through dinner, and glance through the evening newspaper before it is too late to go to the 'movies,' or to listen to the radio, or to take a spin in the car, or to play bridge, or to go to a dance." And he finds it not surprising that some newspapers try hard to compete with these rival attractions.

* * *

There are some of us, however, whose days bear no resemblance whatever to those described so vividly by Mr. Bleyer. And we are glad to observe that he finally concludes that only "some newspapers" try to follow the tempo thus set. There is really a very substantial number of newspapers, even in the United States, that try to remind their readers that human life does not necessarily begin with the radio and end with a dance.

One very good bit of advice the professor gives the aspirants for whom this pamphlet is written: "If your ambition in life is to become rich, don't plan to be a daily newspaper reporter or editor. . . . Writers and editors may be classed with teachers, preachers, scientists and authors of significant books."

In the language of red ink: "'Nuf sed."

Gilt v. Gingerbread

Now on View, by Ivor Brown. London: Methuen. 5s.

THE essay at one time found half its sweetness and light in acquiescence in ordinary life and common opinion. The essayist looked into ponds, drew upon a whimsical variety of not-too-near relations—or so he pretended—and was more concerned with telling you about his own fads than with converting you to his own opinions. He stared at nature and always seemed to be uttering the words of that parody of W. H. Davies' rural philosopher:

> Heaven, I said, would this be now
> If I could only see a cow.

As for being topical, well, the word can hardly have been invented. He was as untopical as cricket when it was played in top hats, and the idle skill of his art was like that of the angler sitting among the "murmuring of innumerable bees!"

But in Mr. Brown's hands, and in those of most modern essayists, the essay has become the weapon of the unusual, the wand that makes the pun to skip, the paradox to play and the opinion to hold its own "against all comers." We suspect the man who writes in the old manner of being a bore, possibly because the ponds have been stared into too long and the cows too long invoked. We are probably wrong; the age is probably wrong. That is one of its charms: it is possible to get up an argument about anything. With Mr. Brown we may deplore the passing of the respect for mere size in England, and think wistfully of Detroit, which is going to have the highest building in the world, while Englishmen are condemned to live in small rooms, with small pictures, pocket editions, small cars and next to no luggage. We can remark with him how nature in weak moments imitates the more sentimental effects of the worst academic painters, and can pretend to prefer Blackpool with its sleeves rolled up to Cornwall being scenically faithful to Mr. Hugh Walpole. We can dispute the advantage of caste in England and America, denounce boiled cabbage and marvel at our elders for the things they said about Ihsen—though perhaps the offenders were our grandfathers. Mr. Brown, as one of the more discriminating British dramatic critics, is exceptionally interesting on the subject of Ibsen. It is strange to think of Mr. Grein being cut in the street for producing "Ghosts," and to read the language in which the Ibsenites were denounced. Nowadays the canonization and respectability of Ibsen are more disturbing to us, for as Mr. Shaw holds in "St. Joan," one of the surest ways of making a man innocuous is to canonize him.

The fundamental rule of the essayist is to be informed without being primarily informative, to comment and not to describe, and Mr. Brown is born to the craft. He is frequently carried away by his own paradoxes and dazzled by his own phrases. There is sometimes too much gilt and not enough gingerbread. He is too clever to be stimulating or satisfying. But he knows how to start an argument and to invent prejudices for the purposes of his wit.

Trader Horn—New Variety

The Pedro Gorino, by Captain Harry Dean and Sterling North. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

ANOTHER kind of Trader Horn is Capt. Harry Dean, sprung from a line of African kings, sailor, trader, scholar and dreamer. The sponsors who arranged that his story should be written are among the faculty of the University of Chicago, and the man through whose pen the story flows is a young poet and student, Sterling North.

Mr. North gives an account of his introduction to Captain Dean—when a poet of 20 met to collaborate with a poet of 63. "On that first afternoon, as we walked about the campus in the cold March sunshine, he talked of Africa, inland mountains where multicolored birds sang in unbelievable foliage. He told of days when there were still pirates on the seas, of battles he had seen, of storm and shipwreck. We were no longer on the cold campus in the pale sunshine, we were aboard his good ship Pedro Gorino plowing southward under full sail for Cape Town with the sea birds flocking along behind. We dropped anchor at the mouth of jungle rivers and watched the black sinewy bodies of young 'Negroes' coming aboard hand over hand. We were crossing Africa by moonlight to the sound of drums, we were being pursued down a vine-entangled path."

Harry Dean was born in Philadelphia. His mother was descended from that Said Kafu whom pre-Revolutionary mariners in Massachusetts knew as Sam Cuffee, shipbuilder of Cuttyhunk. Sam Cuffee's great-granddaughter married John Dean, son of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant three generations out of Morocco. There is not a drop of white blood in Harry Dean. He was educated under Fannie Jackson, the famous Negro woman teacher. The word "Negro," by the way, he considers to be of false derivation, and wherever it is used in the book it is inclosed in single quotation marks.

Harry Dean went to sea when he was 12. He studied navigation in England and for years sailed his own ship, the Pedro Gorino. He has known many English and colonial officials, has made and lost three fortunes (like Trader Horn), and when Sterling North met him he was penniless. Through the years he has had the vision of an African Empire. Greater than Haiti, greater than the empires of Africa's past, would be the country that he would found. Africa for the Africans was his motto.

He failed. Many times he failed. The dream is ended. There is bitterness in what he has to say about the English in South Africa, about Cecil Rhodes, and about the Boers. Not one good word has he to say for them or their works. They, on their part, naturally regarded him with disapproval. "The most dangerous Negro in the world, and a menace to the peaceful subjugation of the natives in Africa," wrote Sir Harry Johnson.

In Basutoland Harry Dean seemed to find an opportunity to establish his Ethiopian Empire. From Queen Baring he received a concession and began trying to secure leaders and colonists. Few would listen to his plea that Africa alone was the right environment for the Negro. Every important Ethiopian in America to whom he proposed his plan rejected it. Captain Dean assigns the reason for his failure to "fate," though he considers the English its willing instruments. He says little about other causes, the lack of co-operation among his people, and his own mistaken confidence and rashness.

At last this "brown Viking of the African coast" left the continent of his dreams, a fugitive from justice. Without his diamonds, his fortune in ostrich plumes, and the backing that he had expected, in dread of arrest, he said good-by to Africa and to his ship, the Pedro Gorino.

As Sterling North has transcribed the story from Captain Davis's lips, it has become a grave, dignified well-composed tale.

A Guide from Mr. Shaw

The Socialist Woman's Guide to Intelligence, A Reply to Mr. Bernard Shaw, by Mrs. Le Mesurier. London: Benn. 5s. net.

MR. BERNARD SHAW, affecting to despair, as perhaps he does, of the intelligence of his fellow men, composed a "vast pamphlet" for the guidance of Great Britain's 6,000,000 new woman voters, which has been hailed by the faithful as the last word on Socialism. The ordinary reader, however, when not completely dazzled by Shavian rhetoric, was heard to murmur: "Yes, all this is theoretically possible—but 'homo sapiens' is not like that"; or, as the author of this book bluntly puts it: "The ideas of Socialism are often ethically fine (though generally quite unsound economically) but its knowledge of human psychology is almost always singularly defective." At any rate, many prize very highly just those idiosyncrasies and loose ends which "G. B. S." would banish from his "Robot" state.

Now that Socialism is in Great Britain a "practical" political question, Mrs. Le Mesurier is certainly entitled to apply practical tests. By these tests the "Intelligent Woman's Guide," with all its valuable lessons, is declared to be full of "flaws, fallacies and inconsistencies." The main counts in the indictment are that Mr. Shaw very often evades the economist's obligation to define his terms, and that he shows a tendency throughout to mix up ethical with economic arguments.

We are told, for instance, that "Socialism means equality of income and nothing else"—that other things, such as equality of opportunity, are only its conditions or consequences. But what we want to know is how equality of income—a static conception—is ever to be attained in the living dynamics of this world? Mr. Shaw would, of course, have individual saving and investment declared illegal and indeed heavily penalized.

This method of dividing up the national income, we are assured, is the only one that is right (here is the old confusion between equality and justice) and that will work. The author seeks to prove this by analyzing six other methods and proclaiming them bad and impossible. In the process he makes a number of assertions which, as Mrs. Le Mesurier shows, simply will not bear examination. It is manifestly untrue in these days, for instance, to say, "We still allow business to be conducted on the principle of letting everyone make what he can out of it." But it is believed that a strong personal motive is still the best stimulus to good work—except for rare saints and heroes—even in these more enlightened days of service and co-operation.

By the same token Mr. Shaw's equality of work, measured in terms of time—four hours a day for 35 years—may fairly be described as a "mythical conception." What inducement will anyone have to do the heavy and unpopular work that will still have to be done? Would a central bureau do away with all personal freedom of choice? And even assuming that this sort of slave-state were possible, it is surely yet to be proved that the change-over can be made without loss to the community, without diminution of productivity.

Mrs. Le Mesurier puts the case for the non-Socialist very well when she says:

"There are a great many human problems in which the practically interesting question is one of degree and expediency, as tried by the test of experience, and not one of abstract rightness or wrongness according to academic theory. In other words, they are problems of quantity not of quality. This is particularly true of individualism and Socialism . . . each is right and necessary in its proper place, and disastrous out of it."

Two Poets Turn to Satire

Gold Coast Customs, by Edith Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 5s. net.

The Thracian Stranger, by Edward Thompson. London: Ernest Benn. 6s. net.

ANATOLE FRANCE said that the rise, prosperity and decline of a civilization are inevitably reflected in its literature, which may be classified in three equivalent phases. The third of these, corresponding to the period of decline, is, according to the great French sage, the literature of satire and irony.

Thus whoever feels so inclined may read significance into the fact that a number of our present-day poets have turned to satire and irony in their recent writings. "Gold Coast Customs" and "The Thracian Stranger" are both the work of satirical, ironic writers, notwithstanding that a vast difference in impulse and method is immediately discernible.

Miss Sitwell is volcanic, quick to seize her opportunities and, in spite of her tendency to decorate her work in a unique way, forthright. One of the notes appended to her volume contains what may be regarded as the text of her "sermon" in verse. The Negroes of the Gold Coast, 100 years ago, indulged a perfect contempt for humanity, we are informed. "The undervaluing of humanity among them," recorded Hegel, "reaches an incredible degree of intensity. Tyranny is regarded as no wrong."

A Brilliant Arabesque

The poem is a brilliant arabesque. The old-time Negro of the Gold Coast takes turn and turn with the present-day rich of Great Britain, as represented by "Lady Bamburgher's Party," in subtly alternating verse so scornful, so impassioned (though needless to say it is not the old-time Negro who is the real butt of them) that there is precious little evidence of progress, culture, or civilization among the Lady Bamburghers of this world by the time "Bahurda, Banbangola, Barumbe, Bonge and London fall," and Miss Sitwell has done with them.

Satire, however, should be obvious if it is to achieve its full purpose. And the satire of Miss Sitwell's grim and grotesque pattern will probably remain hidden from Lady Bamburgher and her friends. That is the only adverse criticism we have to make of this fine, humane and disturbing poem. The author's craftsmanship becomes more and more cunning without losing its æsthetic glamour. Her first lines are technically thrilling:

> One fantee wave
> Is grave and tall
> As brave Ashantee's
> Thick mud wall . . .

Only Miss Sitwell, of contemporary poets, could have started off with such daring internal rhymes as there are in this swiftly plunging statement.

And the fanciful, bizarre lyrics and elegiac poems which complete the book are just as completely her own, especially the exquisite piece entitled "The Cherry Tree":

> Why has the Shepherdess black with the Sun
> Locks fair as a sheepskin waterfall? . . . Run,
> Glittering wind from my cherry tree
> And call her, call her, to me . . .

Sober Irony

Very different from the satire of "Gold Coast Customs" is Mr. Thompson's irony. Mr. Thompson is sober and severe: he almost smiled with indulgence and detachment, we feel, as he wrote his longish narrative-poem on an ancient legend. But the irony is there, all the same:

> Therefore within the darkness of the cell
> They left the young Iacchus, fettered well
> And locked with iron grate and oaken door:
> Then of their captive to the monarch bore
> This tidings, that within stone walls immured
> He lay, by clamp and rivet strong secured.
> When lo! a marvel! Scarce the words were spoke,
> Ere into midmost of their parley broke
> The young Iacchus!

From this quotation it will be gathered that Mr. Thompson risks no hazard in his technical method. From end to end the story is told in rhymed couplets, but, triumphantly for the poet, it does not become monotonous, as narrative verse in rhymed couplets so often is. Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that Mr. Thompson's descriptive passages break on the reader with astonishingly rich color; and there is always a fresh color-storm imminent.

> The virgin frankness of the encrimsoned air
> When March the almond-branches shakes,
> Or Earth's wild brightness when she wakes
> 'Mid snow new-fallen, with dazed and dazzling stars.

Like "Gold Coast Customs," Mr. Thompson's volume concludes with some briefer pieces, and in them there is satire that will seem remarkably cosmopolitan and modern in its scope to those who are not aware that Mr. Thompson knows his present-day Britain as well as he knows India and ancient Greece.

THOMAS MOULT.

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Women in Province of Bihar Gain Vote After Warm Debate

Franchise for Women Now Exists in Seven Provinces—New Voters Jubilant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Women of the province of Bihar have been accorded the vote by the Bihar Legislative Council after a spirited debate, in which the influence of modern ideas was plainly evident.

Godavaris Misra, who moved the resolution, pointed out that women were fighting their battle of emancipation and had shown that they could take an active part in public life with men. Men had ruled over the destiny of women long enough; let women now rule over the destiny of men.

For the other side Maulvi Abdul Ghani exhibited considerable embarassment but opposed the resolution vehemently. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, who had ranged himself on the side of the opposition, said that India should not be in a hurry to follow the example of England. Women should first deserve, and then desire.

Probably the best speech of the day was made by G. E. Owen, secretary Local Self-Government Department, who, taking advantage of the freedom of vote given to the official benches, smashed the arguments of his own Minister.

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath and Mrsu Narayan Sinha, who had opposed the resolution on previous occasions, were converted into supporters of the women's cause.

Women now enjoy the franchise in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Bihar.

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In the north of England the word Fashion and the name of Lee are synonymous. Lee's, too, stand for all that is best in Service and Quality of Merchandise.

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Over 100 Years of Progress
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The Restful Rendez-vous Near Church St.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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HOME FURNISHERS

can be obtained at ONCE through our modern system of payments, made to suit your convenience.

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FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, *and* FURNISHINGS
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ALBERT SQUARE
HOSIER AND OUTFITTER TO GENTLEMEN
See Special Advertisement on Another Page of This Issue.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
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Two very popular restaurants catering for the refined taste of Ladies & Gentlemen at moderate charges.
Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
No music. No dancing.

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Church Furnishers
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DISTINCTIVE OUTFITTERS TO MEN
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Be the first in your district to own one. Have the advantage of an All-round, All-the-year-round service by ordering from
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'Phone Trafford Park 1088 (3 lines)
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PIANOFORTE SHOWROOMS & GRAMOPHONE LOUNGE
Organised Service of GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Music Rolls, Library and Sheet Music
Tuning and Repairing—Town or Country
Kindly ask for Catalogue.
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Agency for
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Exclusively British made
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Repairs done on the premises same day if required.

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Established 70 years
Truck loads to country stations.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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You give good service? You sell worthy goods? Give it *out*. Tell people. Give them opportunity.

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Let us give you better ideas for increasing your usefulness.

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Umbrellas re-covered in half-an-hour
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GENERAL DRAPERY
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Manchester

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High class work promptly executed
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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The HIGH HAZELS COAL CO.
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HIGHEST GRADE COAL & COKE
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Specialists in Boys' Wear *Complete School Outfits*
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Tel. 21597

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and Ventilating Engineers
ALFRED GRINDROD & Co.
122-126 Charles Street, Sheffield
Telephone 20790

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Always a Choice Selection to be seen in our showrooms.
Stewart & Stewart
LADIES' TAILORS
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Telephone 22231
See our advertisement on another page of this issue.

Building, Plumbing and Painting Contractors
MELLING BROS. Ltd.
Reg. Office, Balfour Road
Telephone 41535. Estimates free.

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BOBBY & CO.
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One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies' and Children's Wear in the North of England.
Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.
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Lord Street, Southport

BROADBENTS Ltd.
The great store for Household Linens
The Most Comprehensive Stocks Always Carried.
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Small Private Hotel
Gas and Electric fires in bedrooms. Ten minutes from Christian Science church.
From 2½ guineas. Tariff.
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THE BOOK YOU WANT—WE HAVE IT
First Editions & Rare Books a specialty
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One quality only . . . the very best.

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for GENUINE ANTIQUES and WORKS OF ART
Period Furniture, China for the Collector, Cut Glass.

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Best House Coal and Cobbles
Orders promptly attended to.

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FAMILY GROCERS, BREAD BAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS
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LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef & Pork Butchers, etc.
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues Constantly on Hand
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Any Make of Car Supplied
Specialists in Austins and Morris

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Hand Blocked Hats a Special Feature

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DYERS & CLEANERS
18 Coney Street and 4 Fishergate
make a particular feature of quick delivery and good work.

"THE ROSERIE" TEA ROOMS
Luncheons—Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes
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Scotland

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'Phones: Leith 492 & 647
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A great number of the little things which would try to disturb the smooth running of your household, factory or office, could be eliminated by even a little reconstruction. Try Us.

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COSTUMES, COAT FROCKS, etc.
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Bacon a Speciality
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EDINBURGH Telephone 24596

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We are now showing a complete range of New Spring Goods in all Departments.
Millinery, Knitwear, Silk Overblouses Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, etc.
Girls' High and Hillhead High Schools outfits.

Decorations of Distinction
BY
JOHN LINDSAY & SON
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Established 1852 Telephone Cent. 5318

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Jewellers and Silversmiths
For WEDDING GIFTS
Silver, Cut Crystal, Electro Plate
Engagement and Dress Rings
Repairs and Remounting
271 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

House & Office Coal
DOUGLAS & NEIL MITCHELL
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Tel. 158 and 159 Central

Pure Shetland Wool
TRAVELLING RUGS, 32/6d. each.
PURE WOOL TRAVELLING RUGS in real CLAN TARTAN DESIGNS. 28/11d. each
We are specialists in all kinds of knitting wools, needlework, and hosiery. Enquiries invited.
JOHN SMITH & CO. (Wools) Ltd.
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IRONMONGERS
683 GREAT WESTERN ROAD
Tel. Western 2207
We stock "RIDDEX"

T. LINTON
4 BATH STREET
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Tailor
Dyeing, Cleaning and Renovating
Telephone: Douglas 4642

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Smart walking Shoes in fine Seal, Lizard, Crocodile, Python Skins. Dress Shoes in Beautiful Designs and Exclusive Cut. Famed for Golf Shoes throughout the World.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OIL PAINTINGS of Indian heads; send for illustrated price list. G. A. JOHNSON, Artist, 3120 George St., CApitol 6840, Los Angeles, Calif.

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AN INTERESTING POSITION OPEN IMMEDIATELY

AN internationally known Chicago corporation established since 1893 and operating successfully branch offices throughout the United States and 3 European countries, has a good, permanent position open for an intelligently alert woman of education and business ability. Individuality more important than experience. Salary to start and wonderful opportunity for promotion. We have an exceptional opening in Chicago, Cleveland, New York City, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Detroit, also Pacific coast and southern states. For full details address L. M. DEXTER, c/o F. E. Compton & Co., 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF.—California-type studio home on ocean front, across Carmel Bay from Pebble Beach Lodge; permanently unobstructed view of beach, Cypress Point Coast, links and forest-clad hills; built and occupied by owner for three years; must now live elsewhere; cannot be duplicated at sacrifice sale price of $11,500.00; liberal terms; also cottage at Los Gatos overlooking Santa Clara Valley. OWNER, Route 1, Box 15, Los Gatos, California.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA—For long time lease or sale, 100% business location suitable for theatre, hotel, or mercantile site; property 55x300; adjoining property obtainable. A. N. OTIS, Box 13, Daytona Beach, Florida.

OAK HILL VILLAGE
Newton Centre, Mass.

FOR RENT in exclusive section of Newton, beautiful suburb 10 miles from Boston, new house, originally built for owner; contains 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, electric refrigerator, electric stove, vapor heat, oil installed if desired; two-car heated garage; near Charles River Country Club. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

CAPE COD, MASS.—Lady will rent her summer cottage near the sea; 8 rooms fully furnished, and equipped with all modern improvements; garage. D-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6528
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 8702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS' STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. B. 6060.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3, NEW YORK CITY

GOWNS $6.00; remodelling, alterations. RYDER, 505 Huntington Ave., Boston. Phone Highlands 5650.

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THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2863

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

EUROPEAN CHAPERONE

OPPORTUNITY open for two young women to join young woman and chaperone touring Europe from 3 to 6 months (Christian Scientist preferred). Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Hand-woven Chinese rugs from Peiping; unusual values in a special sale of these lovely rugs of finest manufacture; from already low prices we are giving a discount of 33 1-3%. Splendid range of sizes, shapes and color combinations. ANNE EAGLESTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

FOR SALE—Lustrous, heavy, hand-woven Chinese Cheugtu silk crepe, 36 inches wide, per yard $3.75; per roll of 20 yards, $60. ANNE EAGLESTON, 14 Percy Road, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 1191-M.

GOWNS

REPRODUCTION of the latest French Model Gowns; made to order, at wholesale prices. "Chic" Sports frocks for immediate wear. MISS CARTON, Importer and Dressmaker, 7 East 47th Street, New York City.

HAIRDRESSERS

WARD'S BEAUTY SHOP
Hair Dressing and Permanent Waving
191 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Ber. 2636

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT

Attractive
Steam-Heated Apartments

3 to 7 Rooms. Continuous hot water. All modern conveniences. Centrally located. Readily accessible to down-town district. Good neighborhood.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
65 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON

BOSTON, Audubon Circle — Housekeeping suites of 4 rooms, bath and porch. OWNER, 14 Medfield St., Suite 6. Kenmore 0067.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—Five large rooms, sun parlor; detached house; all improvements; conveniently located; garage. Tel. Republic 2120

NEWARK, N. J., 15 Marshall St. (Two Blocks South from City Hall)—Brick house in good condition, 10 large rooms with improvements; centrally located; desirable for dwelling or business. Tel. 4115 Market.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — 7-room upper apartment and garage; all modern improvements; 2 minutes to Christian Science church, stores, trains and schools. 46 Austin St., Newton North 7304.

NEW YORK CITY—Desirable 5-room unfurnished apartment; dining alcove, 2 baths; sublease with concessions. Tel. Riverside 9021. 785 West End Avenue, Apt. 7 B.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown, 5220 Schuyler—5 rooms, bath, enclosed porch; second floor; key first floor or janitor; 17 minutes to Broad St. Station Penna. R. R. Telephone Germantown 5194.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown, 251 West Rittenhouse Street—One room, dinette, bath, in small exclusive apartment house. Phone Germantown 5194.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Salesman experienced in selling electric washers and cleaners; permanent with car. COPE-SWIFT APPLIANCE CO., 618 Grant St.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist. Write or call between 12 and 3 o'clock, 2382 Grand Concourse, New York City. Telephone Kellogg 3384.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S nurse for infant in New York suburb. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

COMPETENT houseworker, Westchester county, 2 adults. Box L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GIRL or woman to do light housework; good home to right party. 290 Fulton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; first floor. Bergen 6280.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FREEDOM FIELD
Homelike, sunny surroundings in country for those desiring a home or needing care. STANLEY TRUEX, Laurelton, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112 (7E)—Comfortably furnished, light, quiet home for one desiring loving attention and study. M. E. PEARSON, Cathedral 6478.

REST HAVEN
320 West 76th Street
New York City
Quiet, experienced care if needed; beautiful rooms, river view, home table; accommodations by day or week; large private home. Write or Tel. Trafalgar 0006.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANT return load from Virginia and N. and S. Carolina, Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania, Cleveland, or en route.
NOBLE R. STEVES, Tel. Talbot 2400
184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—Return load from Stamford, Conn., about March 28. EMERSON HUNT, 8½ Perry St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Porter 3492.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Upright piano, new three years ago, seldom used. $100. Phone evenings, HILL, Gramercy 2060 (N. Y. C.).

USED upright piano for sale or rent. Inquire Room 1292, Statler Hotel, Boston, or phone Hancock 2000.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share advantageous lease on suite of 2 offices with large reception room, attractively furnished. 11 West 42nd. Chickering 1194.

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, part time, beautifully furnished, 378 Madison Ave., Room 711. Plaza 8695.

PRACTITIONER'S attractive office; central; whole-part. R-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

SPECIAL RATES on painting, papering, ceilings, floors; free estimates; terms. ACME PAINTING CO., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 5579.

PAYING GUESTS

OXBOW LODGE, ADIRONDACKS
Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.—Private summer home welcomes paying guests; comfortable lodge, also best quality canvas tents, board floors, real beds, etc.; excellent home cooking; bathing and boating; no modern improvements; ideal location overlooking lake with acreage of meadow land and pine groves; restful seclusion with accessibility to golf and amusements; Christian Scientists preferred. C. H. KNITEL, 2701 Grand Concourse, New York City.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

500 HAMMERMILL Bond Letterheads, 8½x11, $3.00; 500 envelopes, $3.50; 200 personal size single sheets, 100 envelopes printed with three line address, $1.50; samples sent on receipt of 2c stamp. L. Q. WITMAN, 132 North Grove St., East Orange, N. J.

PRINTING—200 business letterheads and envelopes, $3.75; 100 practitioner's club size letterheads and envelopes, $3; lecture invitations, window cards, by-laws, booklets, folders; everything moderate; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York. ALGonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

ATLANTIC CITY—For rent or sale, private well furnished home; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, center hall, living room, dining and breakfast rooms, kitchen, basement; double garage. 6 Union Ave., Margate. CHAS. J. CASSITY, Hotel Lafayette, Atlantic City, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF BROOKLINE, MASS. Near parkways and golf courses, several desirable building sites; reasonably priced. Call Regent 8134. Mr. Stone or his representative will give full information.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., on State Highway Beautifully situated old colonial house for sale; 2 stories, in good repair, town water, gas, electric lights, telephone; barn, carriage house; garage, shed; about 5 acres land; ½ mile from center of town. Apply 490 Plymouth St.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—For sale, $13,000, modern 6-room house, 2 baths, 1-car garage; convenient to trolley and bus. BOWMAN, 33 King St. Emerson 1226.

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Pennsylvania

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA (Sav-o-nah-ro'-la).

Where: Italy.

When: Fifteenth Century.

Why famous: An Italian religious reformer. Savonarola grew up in an atmosphere of medieval learning and was to have entered the medical profession. But he preferred a religious career, joining the Dominican order. Soon he was sent to St. Mark's monastery in Florence, where he was quick to observe the corruptions rife both in civil and in religious practices. He began to preach sermons which uncovered and condemned these abuses in no uncertain terms. His fiery denunciations fascinated the pleasure-loving Italians, and they crowded into the church to hear them.

Then began Savonarola's famous conflict with the reigning house of Florence, the Medici, for he refused to do homage to the Magnificent Lorenzo. But when that Prince was no longer present, and Charles VIII of France was invading Italy, circumstances conspired to place Savonarola in a position of tremendous power. For three years he was virtually dictator of Florence, striving to establish there a democratic government. For the moment stronger than the aristocrats, after the driving out of the Medici, he himself seized the political helm.

It seems that, temporarily, a cleaner, soberer spirit of living was abroad in Florence; but Savonarola had overestimated the capacity of the Florentines for self-control in civil life and for purity in religious life. Soon wearying of his reforms, they heedlessly turned him over to the machinations of his enemies. First, Pope Alexander VI ordered him to stop preaching and to undergo a trial for heresy. Next, he excommunicated him in 1497. Finally, Savonarola's career ended in the only way possible for such a career to end in fifteenth-century Italy: it ended in an execution of the utmost cruelty. Yet the reformer never once recanted nor compromised his stand in the very least. George Eliot's historical novel, "Romola," presents a stirring picture of the Florence of Savonarola's day, with that man himself as its central figure.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What European country is spending $33,000,000 for airports and airplanes?—*Aviation Notes* 20
2. How many women belong to the trades unions in England?—*Women's Enterprises Page*..... 20
3. What should be avoided in the opening sentence of a business letter? — *Educational Page* 20
4. What was the first state in the Union to grant woman suffrage?—*Children's Corner* 20
5. What per cent of prisoners owe their downfall to drink, according to an English judge?—*Editorial* ... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Ameliorate

This word is not in as frequent use as "improve," although it has a very distinct significance and should be more often employed in its right place.

Students of Latin will recognize *melior* within this word, and will remember that it means "better," and *meliorare* is "to make better." The French form is *ameliorer*, which we have adopted. While our word means to improve, we only ameliorate conditions that have been bad or unfavorable. We can improve things that are already good.

Ameliorate is both a transitive and an intransitive verb; in the first case, it means not only to make better, but to make more endurable, or more satisfactory, whether it applies to the condition of the poor, to general politics or to a grade of stock. As an intransitive verb, it indicates a growing better, a becoming less severe as to climate or educational methods and the like.

In a-mel'-io-rate the second syllable is stressed. Sound *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in *eve*, *i* as *y*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *late*.

"Their lot was very much ameliorated."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

New York Evening Post: What with copper selling for 20 cents a pound, pennies will soon cost 2 cents each.

Buffalo News: Americanism: Calling a man world champion because he does something abler men scorn to do.

Arkansas Gazette: Auto maker advertises the bumpers as one of the "striking features" of a new model.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

The Children's Corner

Names, and So Forth

THE three friends of Boston Common — Mr. Scroggins, the old squirrel, Florrie, the prominent pigeon, and Fib, chieftain of all the sparrows, sat on the curbing which surrounds that spot on the Common known as the Frog Pond.

"Why," said Fib, always inquisitive, "do we call it 'The Frog Pond'?"

Mr. Scroggins swung his cane slowly. "Not because there are frogs in it now," he said, tilting back his high hat and gazing across the dry cement basin, in the center of which was the fountain which in due season would send out its spray of water and fill the basin, "for there isn't a frog in it."

"Oh, Do Tell Us What Grandfather Scroggins Used to Say About Indians!" Said Fib.

"Are you sure?" said Florrie, winking the eye on the side away from Mr. Scroggins and looking straight ahead with the other.

Scroggins pushed his high hat forward on his brow.

"My dear Florrie," he said, "who wouldn't be sure? Look for yourself."

Florrie looked. Fib looked. Scroggins looked. Not a frog could be seen.

"It's funny about names," said Mr. Scroggins, "as my Grandfather Scroggins used to say about Indians."

Fib fluttered his wings excitedly.

"Oh, do tell us what Grandfather Scroggins used to say about Indians!" said Fib, who loved nothing more than a story about Mr. Scroggins's grandfather.

Florrie winked both eyes, but said nothing. She felt reasonably sure that Mr. Scroggins would tell about his grandfather.

"Well," said Mr. Scroggins, "my grandfather knew a great deal about Indians. One of the things he used to tell was the kind of names the Indians gave one another. And the kind of names they gave to places and water—lakes, streams and rivers. An Indian's name always meant something—much more than names such as Fib, Florrie and Mr. Scroggins ever could mean. One Indian's name was White Arrow, because he used a white arrow. Another's name was Rain in the Face, because one time he was hunting and didn't bring home any game because the rain fell so thickly before his face that he could hardly see.

"Then, the names they gave lakes and rivers meant something, too. There is a lake west of Boston, so my grandfather said, that has the longest name for a small lake of any water in the world. The Indians named it."

Fib rustled his wings and jerked his little head back and forth. "Oh, what is the longest name?" he said.

Mr. Scroggins took a deep breath, put his cane under his arm and took a firm grip on the brim of his high hat. "Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaug." As he finished, the old squirrel sat down on the edge of the Frog Pond and fanned himself with his hat.

"Whew-w-w-w!" said Fib admiringly.

Florrie said nothing.

"And what does all that name mean?" said Fib.

Mr. Scroggins breathed heavily for several minutes. "My grandfather said," he said finally, "that it meant —"I'll fish on this side; you fish on that side, and nobody will fish in the middle."

"Well what do you think of that?" said Fib.

Florrie didn't seem to think, for she still said nothing.

"I think," said Mr. Scroggins slowly, "that probably once upon a time there was a frog in this pond" —nodding toward the basin—"and that some one saw the frog and called the place he lived in 'The Frog Pond.'"

"Was it an Indian who saw the frog?" said Fib.

"As to that," said Scroggins, "my grandfather never said."

Florrie's winking eye seemed busier than usual and her straight eye seemed to look ahead straighter than usual, if that were possible.

Ask This

Q. I went out walking one day and met three beggars; to the first I gave 10 cents, to the second I also gave 10 cents, and to the third I gave but 5; what time was it.

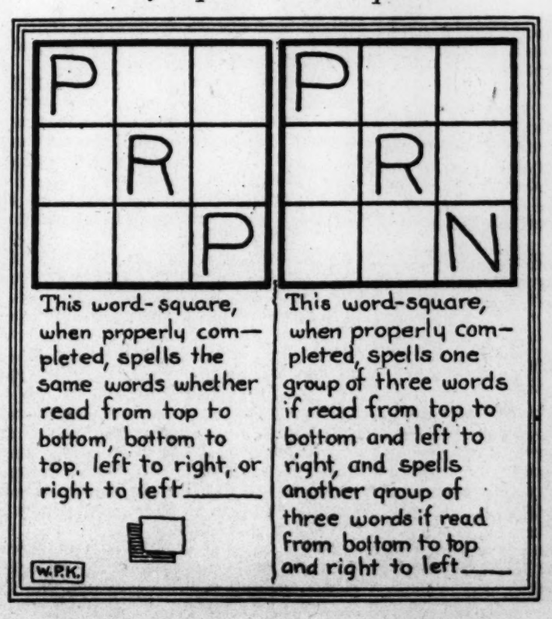
A. A quarter to three.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to bricklayer's puzzle published March 20:

A higher education is just a foundation on which to build.

Very Square Word Squares


P
R
P
This word-square, when properly completed, spells the same words whether read from top to bottom, bottom to top, left to right, or right to left
W.P.K.
P
R
N
This word-square, when properly completed, spells one group of three words if read from top to bottom and left to right, and spells another group of three words if read from bottom to top and right to left

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Heart of Business

A LARGE Chinese vase stood on a cabinet. It was an old one, and had been many years in that position. But the time came when it had to be sold. It was taken to an auctioneer first, who, knowing little about Oriental china, gave it as his opinion that it might fetch £5 at a sale. This was not considered enough, and the vase was taken to a dealer in Oriental goods.

The dealer was busy with a customer at first, but he made a cursory examination of the vase and offered to buy it for £25. This sum was accepted, the vase was left and the owner came away with the check.

The next morning she received a letter from the dealer saying that he had examined the vase again and had come to the conclusion that £40 was a fair price for it, and he inclosed a check for a further £15.

Thomasso

UNCLE Harry and Uncle Jim formed a lasting friendship back in '63 when they marched with Grant, according to a contribution from Mrs. N. F. The last few years has found these two Civil War cronies in Sawtelle, Calif., where their gardens, chickens and rabbits afforded a mutual interest that demanded a daily visit from each other. The only thing they did not share in common was Uncle Harry's big black cat, Thomasso, which Uncle Jim thought was "utterly useless and the laziest cat in the world." Not long ago Uncle Harry had to be taken to the Soldiers' Home. Uncle Jim became a faithful visitor and you could see him any day walking down the road carrying a basket. And inside—would you believe it?—was Thomasso, being taken to cheer his master.

Quotation for Today

MANKIND are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy 20 years hence by the memory of it.
—SMITH

In Lighter Vein

At the Four Corners

Ezra: "They do say as how mud is being used to make people good-lookin'."

His Wife: "Wal, it doesn't seem to help our hogs any."

Judge

Plant mushrooms in your window box and raise your own music.

Trustworthy

"Are you an absolutely qualified chemist in every way?"

"Yes, madam."

"In that case, I will take two pennyworth of peppermints." — *London Opinion.*

Conservative Rastus

"You-all sez dat de sun shine seben days a week wha' you-all come from?"

"Ah certainy does, an' dat am a conservative numbah."

No Wonder

Musician: "What's the cause of Roby playing off key lately?"

Director: "He thinks it comes from living in flats so much."

Odds and Ends

Power Income on Radios

It is estimated that power companies received $12,000,000 in 1928 for electric current used in operating the million or more electric radio receiving sets in America.

The Dead Sea

Upon investigation the Dead Sea has been found to contain mineral deposits worth approximately $4,000,000.

Alphabet Economy

Cross-word puzzle fans may be aided by the information that in China there is a city called U, and in Sweden a town called A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The New Diplomacy

WHILE European diplomatists are unable to decide between the rival systems which were thrown into clear relief when the Covenant of the League of Nations was drawn up, there will constantly be so-called revelations of treaties of alliance, more or less secret—disclosures which, true or false, will from time to time give a jolt to international relations. Recently a Dutch newspaper published what purported to be a military treaty between France and Belgium, concluded in 1920, together with a complementary accord concluded in 1927. The text as printed was indignantly repudiated, and there is no reason to doubt the denials of France and Belgium. But, in point of fact, a treaty envisaging the military alliance of France and Belgium was signed in 1920, and a military agreement whose precise terms were not disclosed was entered into by the two governments.

The documents that are admitted are defended on various grounds. They were, for example, registered at Geneva—though this in itself is not an absolute guarantee, for the League merely takes note of documents submitted to it and publishes them; and, indeed, the military clauses are, in the nature of the case, withheld. Again, it is properly stated that the Franco-Belgian document had a purely defensive purpose, and would operate only in the event of an unprovoked aggression—though here again entrance is made into a somewhat ambiguous realm. But at least it is certain that France and Belgium never tried to disguise their association, and it was natural that after the invasion they should have formed the resolve to stand together.

It would be difficult to criticize the Franco-Belgian arrangements in themselves. They are legitimate, and on the traditional lines of diplomacy. We may dismiss the Dutch version of them as fantastic. Yet when the details are set aside, there is a fundamental observation to be made. Less would be heard of secret treaties, mischievous disclosures would be rendered impossible, if the different countries would wholeheartedly reject the old theories of diplomacy and pursue with a single aim the new theories that were nominally established at the foundation of the League of Nations. The Dutch charges are possible because there actually is a Franco-Belgian alliance, which, however inoffensive according to former conceptions, does postulate a fresh attack by Germany. Nor is this all. France has other arrangements with Czechoslovakia, with Poland, with Jugoslavia, and so forth; and other countries have bound themselves together to protect their interests against hypothetical attacks. In short, Europe is organized as before the war on the basis of a series of groups opposed to other groups. This would be all very well if it were acknowledged that the business of diplomacy is to find allies against potential enemies. But it is impossible to have it both ways: and if the League idea is to prevail, it must make superfluous these partial alliances.

At present it is too easy for skeptics to say that the nations pay only lip-service to the League. The League is an assertion of general friendship. It constitutes a peace association. It provides machinery for the settlement of disputes. Ultimately, the League idea is incompatible with the system of special groups which assume the need of defending themselves against hostile groups. Nevertheless, behind the façade of the League of Nations there goes on precisely the same diplomatic activity as before. An attempt is made to reconstruct a balance of power, and those who are most conspicuous in the work of the League are foremost in forming alliances.

That this should be so is not surprising. The world is in a transition stage. Diplomatists are willing to try the League, but they are reluctant to abandon methods which are contrary to the purpose of the League. They have not yet learned to trust in the League; they regard it as ornamental rather than useful. At the same time they prefer, for the sake of a false and perilous security, to cover Europe with a network of treaties. It would be pushing logic too far to taunt them with their inconsistency. The development of the League should gradually make the weaving of treaties a work of supererogation. As the one grows, the other will decline. But, in the meantime, the inability of diplomatists to choose frankly and fully between the two systems gives opportunities for the discovery, or for the pretended discovery, of treaties which sometimes shock the sense of diplomatic reformation. The sooner partial treaties, which belong to the old diplomacy, are discarded in favor of the broader peaceful association such as the League, the better it will be for all concerned.

Mussolini—Apex of the Pyramid

JUDGING by the results of the parliamentary election in Italy, Mussolini's power is secure. Convinced that a Chamber of Deputies in absolute agreement with him was necessary to the fulfillment of Fascist policies, he proceeded to obtain it. How far he succeeded, the vote in his favor, 80 to 1 in round numbers, amply illustrates. Nor did he employ ordinary methods to attain his end. An economist at heart, he delivered, in the usual dramatic setting, one rousing electoral speech, and it was only when he observed a growing indifference toward the "campaign" that he sent half the Cabinet—the other half reposing in his own person—throughout the country to arouse the people from their apathy. The measure of his success is evident in the fact that 90 per cent of the total enrollment went to the polls, as against 63 per cent in 1925.

All of which goes to show that Italy has not been neglectful of the service Mussolini has rendered. Fascism saved Italy from clashing interests and corrupt politics. Now Italy enthrones Fascism, and exalts the Duce to a position equaled by no other statesman in Europe, a position that makes Mussolini the "apex of the pyramid of the state."

Mussolini has made no secret of his determination to see the Fascist experiment through, with or without the consent of the masses. He has at least obtained their votes, and the great experiment bids fair to work smoothly until it is carried to completion. What may happen beyond that point no one would dare predict. For a dictatorship, which is too often governed by the arbitrary caprices of a single individual, is not without its uncertainties. So long, however, as it enhances the prestige of Italy, Mussolini will remain the apex of the pyramid.

Parliament and Congress

IT IS interesting to learn that in many parliamentary districts in England the committees are so apprehensive of the closeness of the vote, and so desirous of securing for their own candidate all possible sources of strength, that they are insisting upon nominating men who live in the district, and who are, therefore, supposed to possess a considerable number of personal followers there.

Political philosophers have long claimed that this very practice, as pursued in the United States, has resulted too often in closing political opportunity to men of high ability and of ambition who happen to live in a congressional district either already satisfactorily represented in Congress, or of a political complexion antagonistic to their views. It has been pointed out, for example, that in the City of New York, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, and in which Democratic nominations to Congress are absolutely controlled by Tammany, there are many men of statesmanlike character and ambitions who would be useful in Congress. But unless they are Tammanized Democrats, the way to such a preferment is closed to them. Under the British system, as it has hitherto existed, such a man could be invited to become a candidate in a Republican district, even though resident in another state, and thus not be lost to the Nation.

No constitutional provision, nor any statutory law, makes it necessary for a Representative in Congress to live in his district. The precedent to that effect has sprung largely from the American idea of local self-government, which was stronger perhaps in the past than it is now. The new practice which is just appearing in England may in time become crystallized into a precedent so that there, as in the United States, a man must not only represent a constituency, but be a part of it. It seems to be rather an unfortunate change confronting the English people, for the older system has unquestionably operated so as to keep men of high devotion and capacity in the House of Commons. Perhaps recognition of this fact may check the reported endeavor to do away with it.

Courage Rides High

THE first aerial rescue of the antarctic is now entered in the book of adventure which the Byrd Expedition promises to expand into a mammoth tome. Three men, marooned on the icy slopes of the Rockefeller range, have been brought back to safety in one of the most thrilling epics of polar aviation.

The approach of the long antarctic night had already begun to shorten the days when Commander Byrd made the flight on which he discovered and named the Rockefeller range. Immediately, Larry Gould, the expedition's geologist, began to finger his chronometer and theodolite. Here were mountains—new mountains—what did it matter if the storm season was almost at hand? Finally the commander consented, and Gould, with two companions, took off on the quest. Radio dispatches to the New York Times told how their plane made a remarkable landing, how they unpacked their gear, set up their little tent and began observations and specimen collecting.

Then the wind began to blow, lightly at first, but with increasing strength. The three men cut blocks of snow and piled them on the skis of the plane. The wind rose to such a velocity that it tore the snow blocks from their arms. For an entire day, without stopping to eat, they labored, at times digging into the ice with their knives to keep from being blown away. The wind reached 150 miles an hour and, suddenly, the airplane, under tremendous pressure, wrenched itself free from its landing gear and snapped like threads the ropes which held the wings. Their radio, too, had been silenced by the storm, and when no word from them reached "Little America," the expedition's base, preparations for a relief flight were begun.

But no airplane could take off into that darkened sky in which the pilot could not tell where the earth ended and the air began. For two days those at the base watched. Then, in the direction of the mountains, a jagged hole opened in the clouds and Commander Byrd, with a pilot and a radio operator, soared away along that shaft of light in the one remaining airplane.

Navigation under the most difficult conditions, and the landing on an uncertain ice field might have satisfied any other two men except Byrd and his pilot. But they decided that some of the marooned party must be taken back to the base at once. Since all could not go in the plane, Commander Byrd himself chose to become a member of the party isolated in the mountains.

When the plane returned to the base, the weather once more seemed to prevent a flight. Dog teams were started out on the long journey to bring back the commander and the two who had remained with him. But again there was a rift of light in the clouds, a second successful flight was made, and the radio called the dog teams home.

The Byrd expedition has demonstrated with a large measure of success the efficiency of airplanes for antarctic exploration. The critics who said they were valueless, because of the impossibility of landing men for studies on the ice, may have to revise their estimates. As the long night closes in on the frozen continent, leaving the explorers in their base to await the coming of the polar spring, the first chapter of the adventure records the worth not only of the planes themselves but of the men who ride them through the skies.

A Superjudgment on Superfilms

THE meaning of "superfilms" in British law has just been fixed by Mr. Justice Shearman, a London High Court judge, who has acquitted himself of a difficult task by a fine display of bonhomie and classical learning, each of which contributed in equal degree to the solution of so modern a judicial puzzle. At a time when supercinemas exhibit superfilms which provide superthrills at superprices, it may well require—shall the word be coined?—a superjudge to disentangle the superdifficulties of this supermiscellany of superlatives.

But Mr. Justice Shearman, without aspiring to be a Daniel among judges, and while quietly deprecating the indiscriminate use of "super," extricated the superfilm from the strident heap of its companions with the aid of a sonorous Latin hexameter and rehabilitated it (in the legal world, at any rate) by a definition of artistic excellence grounded in antiquity. The polished wit of Quintus Horatius Flaccus, or Horace, as the Augustan poet is familiarly known, will henceforth be responsible for the judicial interpretation of a superfilm. It will now be required to possess not only the elements of greatness in conception, subject, or treatment, but particularly a unity of architectural design, which, indeed, is the hall mark of every great work of art, as George Moore so selflessly proved the other day by consigning his last novel to the flames for lacking this distinguishing feature.

Mr. Justice Shearman's definition of a superfilm, it must be conceded, errs on the right side: it does away with the regrettable and wholly inexcusable tendency to make the cost of the production of a certain film the criterion of its excellence, and while allowing no small measure of elasticity of interpretation, it gives legal sanction to the aspiration, if nothing more, to lift the cinema onto a higher plane of artistic achievement.

Putting Theory to Test

BEHIND what manifestly is a sincere desire on the part of members of Congress from the wheat and corn belt sections of the United States to agree upon a really constructive farm relief program, there appears to be the conviction that among their constituents there remains an insistent desire to see provision made for a trial of the equalization fee plan. How insistent and how general this desire is can best be judged, of course, by those in a position to appraise it. It is interesting to note, however, that even those Senators and Representatives who are most thoughtful of the wishes and desires of the voters of their states and districts express a readiness to accept, upon the responsibility of President Hoover and the Administration, a relief measure lacking this particular feature. Their willingness thus to defer to the program of the President is predicated, however, upon the assumption that Mr. Hoover should outline the measure to be enacted.

For the time being, at least, President Hoover declines to dictate the terms of an act which he might be willing to sign. Whatever may be his exact theory regarding the method of applying to agriculture as a whole the benefits, in the form of financial aid, which all agree it is desirable to make available, he is willing to leave to Congress the task of working out what it believes, in the light of recent experiences, to be a feasible and practical plan.

While the solicitude of the so-called farm bloc members for the welfare of their constituents is in every way commendable, it is doubtful if the people they represent are as insistent upon the inclusion of the equalization fee provision as was once made to appear. This particular plan was urged, in every political campaign for years, by the Farm Bureau Federation and its paid officers and agents. These gentlemen maintained political headquarters with somewhat powerful lobbies at some of the state capitals and in Washington, and actually elected legislators, both local and national, who carried their banner into legislatures and Congress. The result of the 1928 elections showed quite convincingly that the power they once wielded has been broken. They are in no position now to arouse popular protest against the enactment of any really constructive farm relief measure.

With this realization it will not be difficult for those drafted for the duty to frame and agree upon, perhaps in advance of the convening of the special session of Congress on April 15, a satisfactory and constructive farm relief measure acceptable alike to the people of the agricultural states and the constituencies of the states of the so-called industrial East. The Administration is committed to such a measure, but neither President Hoover nor his advisers are committed by any pledge to the drafting of the law itself.

Editorial Notes

The pendulum swing from grandmother's day, when young women left home to seek adventure, was recently emphasized by speakers at the Youth Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs who called attention to the "entertaining and adventurous career of homemaking."

Grover A. Whalen, New York's police commissioner, is seeking legislation to control the sale and distribution of firearms. Evidently the limitation of armaments movement is growing in local as well as international favor.

An English "pub" where only non-alcoholic drinks are served has proved to be popular at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. One ventures to surmise that its patrons, in turn, are popular with their employers.

A nation spending money on the warpath is not likely to have much money for a good roads program.

How to Get Rid of Prohibition

By T. N. CARVER

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DECENT people everywhere are tired of drunkenness. A drunken man is not only an object of disgust wherever he appears; he has become a menace. In this interlocking civilization we are becoming so dependent upon one another as to make dependability one of the leading virtues and undependability one of the worst vices. There is scarcely any more despicable person than a drunkard. He is not tolerated in industry, where he may imperil the lives of his fellow workers; on the streets, where he endangers the lives of his fellow citizens; in business, where his befuddled condition may result in costly mistakes; or in decent society anywhere, where a man's obligation to his family is taken seriously. The only places where he is tolerated are in the dives of the tough set, and the haunts of the smart set. Both sets are much alike, except for the fact that the tough set does not have much money. Fortunately they are alike in the fact that they are both small minorities and utterly devoid of political influence.

The rank and file of decent Americans have definitely decided to get rid of drunkenness and drunkards in some way, even at considerable cost. Prohibition looks like a serious attempt in that direction. The mass of the people will continue to support prohibition until some other method of dealing with drunkenness appeals to them as better than prohibition. To be better than prohibition it must accomplish the one essential thing of reducing the amount of drunkenness. It is not better than prohibition if it fails in this particular, whatever else may be said in its favor. Whenever the rank and file of the citizens in the United States are convinced that another method is better than prohibition in this essential particular, they will desert prohibition. Until they are so convinced, they will not. Therefore, the only way for the opponents of prohibition to secure its repeal is to convince the average voter that they have a better plan, that is—one which will really reduce drunkenness more effectively than prohibition can do it.

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There are one or two rules which they must observe, however, if they hope to convince the average voter that there is a better plan. Not only must they be sincere, but they must be above all suspicion of insincerity. That is, they must convince the voter that they do not have some other reason than a sincere and single desire to eliminate drunkenness. It will be futile, for example, for brewers, distillers, hopgrowers, or any of those who make a profit out of the liquor business, to pose as friends of temperance or enemies of drunkenness. The drys are well organized and marvelously well informed. When any organization made up of, or financed by the liquor interests, offers a substitute for prohibition on the ground that it desires to reduce drunkenness, it is altogether likely that the Anti-Saloon League will know the facts about that organization. It is not at all unlikely to state the facts as to the personnel of the rival organization and the source of its funds. The average voter will at once become suspicious of the plan and will doubt the sincerity of the alleged desire to promote sobriety on the part of those who are financially interested in the sale of liquor.

The argument for state dispensaries should not be presented by either of two classes of people. First, it should not be presented as a means of reducing drunkenness by people who appear to be more interested in their own gratification than in the suppression of drunkenness. Secondly, it should not be presented by people who are in a position to gain political power through the control of the dispensaries. Some of us can remember that in the days of the saloon every corrupt political machine in every misgoverned city was intrenched behind the saloon. The political machine had then in its power the licensing of the drink trade. It took two generations of hard fighting to break up that unholy alliance between the drink trade and the political corruptionist.

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Some of us would not like to see a new alliance of the same kind. Under a dispensary system, a corrupt political machine would again have the power to control the dispensing of drinks. There is great danger that political corruption would intrench itself behind the dispensary system as it once did behind the saloon. In Sweden, where there is no corrupt political machine, the dispensary system may work. In our conglomerate masses of population called cities, we have probably the most corrupt political machines the world ever saw. We should think twice before putting into their hands such power as that of controlling the dispensing of drinks.

Until the dispensary system is supported by a considerable number of people who belong to neither of the two above-mentioned classes, it is not likely to make a strong appeal. It must be supported by those whose sole purpose in dealing with the drink question is to reduce drunkenness. They who want the dispensary system merely in order that they may get their drinks, and they who want the dispensary system in order that they may enhance their political power, would better keep out of such a movement if they want it to become popular with the rank and file of our voters.

Those who use the personal-liberty argument will not be much more successful in allaying suspicion. To begin with, the desire for personal liberty is not a desire to eliminate drunkenness. The people who are behind prohibition want drunkenness eliminated. The man who has nothing but a plea for personal liberty to offer does not make a contribution to the solution of the problem of drunkenness. In the next place, the desire for personal liberty is less likely to be a desire for liberty in the abstract than a desire for liberty to do what one wants to do.

If we are such lovers of liberty in the abstract as some of us pretend to be, the Harrison Narcotic Law should incense us quite as much as the Volstead Act. These two acts are really very much alike. The restrictions are almost identical, except that the latter applies to alcoholic drinks and the former to other drugs and narcotics. Anyone, therefore, whose "personal liberty" protests are based simply on his opposition to the Volstead Law, opens himself to a charge of lack of sincerity. Such a one will not impress the average voter very deeply, for the latter is likely to think that the interest in personal liberty of him who is thus making a protest is limited by his appetite.

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At any rate, the person whose chief opposition to prohibition is based on personal liberty, is not the one to put forward a new program for the single and sincere purpose of eliminating drunkenness. The average person has seen enough of drunkenness and wants to get rid of it. If a few wealthy gentlemen are deprived of their champagne and cocktails, or a few toughs of their cheap gin, in the process of getting rid of drunkenness, that will not appeal as a very weighty consideration to the average person who does not care for such things. He is likely to think that this mild deprivation, as affects a few individuals, is not too heavy a price to pay for so great a good as the reduction of drunkenness.

Not much headway is likely to be made by the use of the argument that prohibition is depriving the laboring man of his liquor while permitting the rich man who has money enough to pay the high price of bootleg liquor to get it. Everybody knows perfectly well that beverage alcohol is not a benefit to anybody. If there is any discrimination, therefore, it is against the one who has money enough to get this damaging drug, not against the one who is, perforce, protected by his inability to obtain it.

Again, the average voter is not likely to be convinced of the superior efficacy of some other plan for the elimination of drunkenness by diatribes against the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibitionists. Suppose that all prohibitionists are cutthroats and horse thieves (which they are not), what of it? What bearing has this on the problem of drunkenness? Calling prohibitionists hard names is too obviously an attempt to divert attention from the real issue to deceive many people. If anyone has a plan superior to that of prohibition, it ought to be possible to describe the plan without calling anybody harsh names.

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Further, the rival plan for the elimination of drunkenness must be based on something more positive than the word "can't." They whose sole argument against prohibition is that it can't be enforced may possibly be suspected of fearing that it will be. Since the presidential election, the chorus of "can'ts" has risen to a somewhat higher pitch than ever before, though it seems to have diminished somewhat in volume. To those who understand such things, this indicates a frenzy of fear that prohibition will be enforced. We must be shown not only that the rival plan will, if enforced, reduce drunkenness more effectually than prohibition, but also that this new plan can be enforced more effectively than prohibition.

Again, people who are genuinely interested in the diminution of drunkenness are not greatly interested in fine spun arguments as to what it is proper to put in the Constitution. There is always a strong suspicion that those who argue that question have some other reason for wanting prohibition taken out of the Constitution. At any rate, the argument would be more impressive if it came from someone who was already known by his previous activities to be genuinely interested in the elimination of drunkenness.

Finally, and in conclusion, the problem before the country is the elimination, or great diminution of drunkenness. That fact will never be lost sight of. It will be useless to try to make the average voter forget it. He will give up prohibition when, but not until, another plan for eliminating drunkenness is shown to be better than prohibition. He will not be easily convinced so long as he has any reason for suspecting that the advocates of the new plan have some personal reason for wanting to get rid of prohibition. The new plan must be sponsored and actively advocated by persons whose previous record shows them to be actively interested in the elimination of drunkenness. That is the only phase of the drink question which interests the average voter. When a plan advocated by people who are above suspicion is shown to be superior to prohibition, it will not be difficult to get rid of prohibition.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

"Whose Action Is No Stronger Than a Flower"

HEARTY good feeling marks the relationship between at least one New York traffic cop and his public. The rest of the town may be a vast tangle of confusion, presided over by unpopular martinets. But the officer at one Fifth Avenue crossing has solved his individual problem by the application of the principles of Pollyanna.

Taxi drivers forbear profanity in his neighborhood. Girls in roadsters smile sweetly, and even the buses roll more softly in his vicinity.

And when the impatient eastbound travelers held up in the side street get a closeup of the well-upholstered dignitary in the middle of Fifth Aevnue they, too, begin to play the game. The officer's arm sweeps in a graceful arc as he beckons "Come on." And crosstown traffic responds with unwonted harmony. Astonished taxi drivers, peering from their windows, discover that the traffic cop at that point rules by love alone. His authoritative hand, which wafts traffic past so serenely, brandishes not a nightstick, but a long-stemmed red carnation, with which he waves gracious hail and farewell to each passing car. —*New York Sun.*

Settlement of the North

NOT so many years ago there were people who laughed to scorn the idea that the Canadian prairies would ever be of national value. The answer to that doubt has already been given. Canada is the greatest wheat exporting Nation in the world today. The grain is grown on those once-despised prairies of the West. The Peace River is a country that is considered remote by many. But both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways are planning to bring adequate transportation to the district. Fertile lands and good railways mean wondrous developments. The people are all that is lacking to make the Peace River of as great significance as the other areas of the West. With their arrival, big things lie ahead for Canada.—*Windsor* (Ont.) *Border Cities Star.*

The Mystery of the Post

THOSE of us who are curious enough to wonder sometimes what happens after we have slipped our letters into the nearest pillar box will appreciate the appearance of a cheerful little magazine, the Post Annual, the avowed aim of which is to give to the general public some inkling of the intricate workings of the service. There are descriptive articles, sketches of postal work in past times or in foreign countries, and even a few short stories to demonstrate that the post office is capable of romance as well as of efficiency. One likes particularly the internationality of outlook. Borneo, Peru, Athens, Andorra, Swiss postmen on skis, Singapore postmen in white duck trousers and pith hats—the Post Annual recognizes them all as kinsmen.

A decent postal service is not a bad thing to adopt as a standard or yardstick of civilization; and the mutual labors of postal systems all over the world are not only a reminder of how far we have progressed toward international solidarity, but are even a powerful factor in the welding and strengthening of relations between people and people. Think what postal connection implies! Peace, law and order, regular modes of transport, all the conditions, in short, essential to civilization and prosperity. When you can post a letter to a friend in any country with the virtual certainty that he will receive it, then there is not so much wrong with international relations as more conspicuous happenings often suggest. We are grateful to the Post Annual for refreshing our optimism. —*Manchester Guardian.*

The Spatted Splendor of the Spat

A DISPATCH from Washington states that "spats" are likely to be tabooed henceforth in the State Department of the American Government. Aspirants for diplomatic posts must rigorously eschew them. At the close of a recent examination, candidates were told that the "masses of people failed to understand the spat, and the department now frowns upon its use, especially among younger members of the corps, who would certainly court misunderstanding and invite ridicule by adorning themselves with spats of any color—white, black, gray, mauve or brown."

This is one of the saddest blows that the poor old spat has received for a long time. It has been wounded in the house of its friends. For years it has been the very insignia of the diplomatic corps, the outstanding feature by which the state servant was distinguished from his plebeian brother. It was the white spat that lifted a man out of the rank of ordinary mortals and proclaimed to the world that the wearer was the custodian of great secrets and a maker and molder of the laws of man.

The spat has been hard pushed in the struggle for existence. It has had to survive ridicule and scorn such as no article of male attire has been called upon to endure. It has been associated with such epithets as sheik, fop, dude, swell, and has been placed in the same category with perfume, lipsticks, and other articles of effeminacy. By sheer merit alone it has won through. Innumerable ankles have testified to its sheltering, warming protection from the biting blasts of Boreas. It is only in American diplomacy that it appears to have fallen on evil days. The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister of Britain, and the members of the British House of Lords will no doubt still cling with true, old-fashioned conservatism to the spat. But modern American efficiency has decreed it must die. Poor old spat. Fare thee well.—*The Globe* (Toronto).